American Chemical Society Meeting—page 37

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Volume 142 No. 12 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — September 21, 1942

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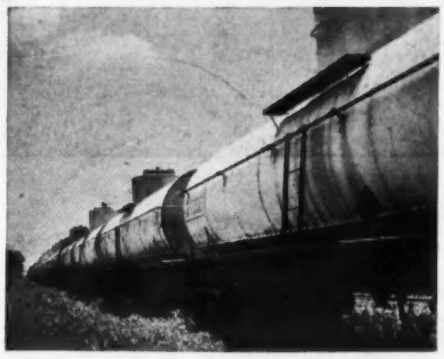

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Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

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SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS

Volume 142 | September 21, 1942 | No. 12

Totaquine Price Top To Be Set Soon

OPD Washington Bureau

Regulations ceiling the price of totaquine at manufacturer, distributor, and retailer levels are being prepared by the Office of Price Administration for issuance at an early date. The tentative plan under consideration calls for setting the price ceiling on the basis of the size of the package.

A hearing on the proposed regulation was held by the OPA drug section September 11, attended by both manufacturers and distributors of the product. OPA officials described the meeting as "very satisfactory."

With virtually all imports of quinine

—Continued on page 58

Alcohol Denaturing Revised and Extended

OPD Washington Bureau

A new set of formulas for completely denatured alcohol providing for the use of new denaturants and bringing up to date the revisions in the alcohol regulations that have been made since the last general revision in 1938 has just been issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Several new formulas are provided for specially denatured alcohol also, and a new set of specifications has been prepared.

The changes in formulas 12, 13, and 14 for completely denatured alcohol

—Continued on page 57

Alcohol Price Ceiling Lifted from War Sales

OPD Washington Bureau

Sales of industrial alcohol of 188 proof or higher by the Defense Supplies Corporation to the government, its agencies, or any person using the alcohol to fulfill a government contract, are exempt from the provisions of revised price schedule No. 28, the specific regulations governing certain formulas of the product, and from the general maximum price regulation, the Office of Price Administration announced September 18. The

—Continued on page 56

Alcohol Tax Rebate Gets Committee O.K.

OPD Washington Bureau

One decision reached by the senate finance committee in its prolonged struggle with the revenue problem is the adoption of a provision which will permit users of alcohol for nonbeverage purposes to file claims for a drawback in the amount of the proposed increase in the alcohol tax—$3.75 per gallon. To be eligible for the drawback, nonbeverage users of alcohol must register with the Bureau of In-

—Continued on page 59

Alcohol Grain Contracts Issued for Fourth Quarter

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Agriculture has announced that the terms of the Commodity Credit Corporation grain sales contracts offered to processors of industrial alcohol during the fourth quarter of 1942 call for offering equal quantities of corn at 90 cents a bushel and wheat at 80 cents a bushel on delivered price basis, for the manufacture of industrial alcohol and high wines to be used in the production of 190-proof ethyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, and acetone. Only wheat will be supplied to processors on the West coast. Prices are uniform to all processors.

Natural Resin Price Parley in N.Y. Today

OPD Washington Bureau

Office of Price Administration has invited importers and processors of natural resins to attend a conference September 21, in its New York regional office in the Empire State building, for the purpose of discussing a proposed maximum price regulation for natural resins. Presiding at the conference, set to begin at 10 a.m., will be C. W. Slocum and J. F. Corwin as representatives of OPA.

Trust Suit Decrees By Consent Assailed

OPD Washington Bureau

Senator William Langer of North Dakota has introduced a bill (S. 2765) to prohibit the government from entering into any more consent decrees ending prosecution of antitrust law violations. The bill, which would require the government to prosecute all law violations vigorously instead of reaching out-of-court agreements with violators, was referred to the senate committee on the judiciary for consideration. No action has yet been scheduled on the measure.

The Langer bill reads:—

No consent decree of judgment shall be made or entered in any suit or proceeding brought by or on behalf of the United States under the antitrust laws; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States and the Attorney-General of the United States, in accordance with law, to prosecute vigorously all persons engaged in unlawful combinations in restraint of trade or engaged in any other violation of the antitrust laws.

In this connection it is noteworthy that Judge Albert B. Maris, in the United States District Court in Wilmington, Del., has denied a motion by Assistant Attorney-General Thurman Arnold requesting amendment of consent decrees entered in that court ten years ago in the "radio trust" suit.

Price-Control for Labor, Farmer Asked in Congress

OPD Washington Bureau

Responding to demands of President Roosevelt that Congress provide adequate authority to curb the threat of inflation, Senator Prentice Brown of Michigan, chairman of the price subcommittee of the senate banking and currency committee, introduced a bill (S. J. Res. 161) September 14, which directs the President to stabilize prices and wages as of August 15, with farm prices at levels not below parity.

Senator Brown said that the bill was not a freezing plan, but an effort to stabilize both prices and wages within certain prescribed rules. It would give the President broad power to deal with all factors involved in the cost of living, but it would not constitute a blanket delegation of authority to the President. The bill was said to be satisfactory to Mr. Roosevelt, who had been kept advised of the work on the measure.

For farm commodities, the bill makes parity the general basis, instead of the 110 percent of parity in the present law, or the highest market price for any commodity between January 1 and September 15, this year. The January-to-September alternative was included mainly for cotton and tobacco.

Wage Safeguards

In stabilizing wages, three safeguards are included:—(1) It provides that no action may be taken inconsistent with the fair labor standards act of 1938; (2) it permits the War Labor Board to decide all cases pending as of September 15; and (3) it prohibits any reduction in the highest wages paid for any particular work between January 1 and September 15 of this year.

In general, it is the aim of the bill

—Continued on page 60

W. M. Jeffers Named Rubber Administrator

OPD Washington Bureau

William M. Jeffers, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, has been appointed Rubber Administrator by chairman Donald M. Nelson of the

William M. Jeffers

War Production Board. Mr. Jeffers will be vested with all the authority of the chairman of the War Production Board over the rubber program in all

—Continued on page 70

Idle Materials Sale Price Formula Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

Idle or frozen materials sold under priorities regulation No. 13 of the War Production Board may be disposed of at prices computed f.o.b. present location, the Office of Price Administration has announced. Amendment No. 1 to regulation No. 204, effective September 16, provides that idle and frozen material which is in the form originally purchased may be sold as follows:

If sold to a producer of the same or a similar material, the maximum price is any price that the seller and buyer agree to.

If sold to any other authorized buyer, the maximum price, f.o.b. the present location of the material, is determined by using the delivered cost, including all

—Continued on page 57

WPB Approves Plan To Regulate Inventories

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has approved a plan to regulate inventories of finished civilian goods in the hands of wholesalers and retailers, Chairman Donald M. Nelson has announced.

Acting on the basis of recommendations of the special Wholesale and Retail Inventory Policy Committee of the Office of Civilian Supply, which undertook a six weeks' investigation of civilian goods inventory problems throughout the country, Mr. Nelson said that WPB is working on two steps looking toward the balancing and limiting of all wholesale and retail inventories. They are:—

1. The issuance of an order requiring quarterly inventory and sales reports, accompanied by a statement of what the War Production Board considers to be a "normal" inventory. That inventory for each concern would be its present total-

—Continued on page 56

Drugs, Cosmetics Consolidated In Chemicals Branch Section

OPD Washington Bureau

Reorganization of the functions of the Chemicals Branch of the War Production Board to include those of the Toiletries and Cosmetics Branch and the drug and pharmaceutical sections of the Health Supplies Branch was completed September 17 and announced by Dr. E. W. Reid, chief of the Chemicals Branch.

The Toiletries and Cosmetics Branch and the drug and pharmaceutical sections have been consolidated into a single section in the Chemicals Branch to be headed by F. J. Stocks, who was deputy chief of the Health Supplies Branch. Mr. Stock was formerly with the Walgreen Drug Company, Chicago.

C. A. Willard, former chief of the Toiletries and Cosmetics Branch, was named deputy chief of the new section. Before joining WPB, Mr. Willard was president of the Fruit Treating Corporation, Orlando, Fla. His work, it is understood, will relate chiefly to the toiletries and cosmetics field, while Mr. Stock will be concerned with developments in the drug and pharmaceutical fields.

The new section is to be composed of four units and is being staffed with four consultants who were formerly in the Health Supplies and Toiletries and Cosmetics branches. They are:—

Floyd Thayer, who was formerly with Abbott Laboratories and Dr. Dan Dahle, formerly with the Food and Drug Administration, both of whom were in Health Supplies; and Dr. A. B. Pacini, formerly with American Home Products Corporation, Jersey City, and John Williams, formerly with Allied Products, Inc., Suffern, N. Y., both of whom were in Toiletries and Cosmetics.

Unit Chiefs

The units and their chiefs are:—

Biologicals and medical chemicals:—J. T. Batson, who came to Health Supplies from Park Davis & Co., Detroit.

Botanicals and imports:—T. F. Currens, who came to Health Supplies from Norwich Pharmacal, Norwich, N. Y.

Vitamins and agar:—Mark Merrell, who came to Health Supplies from the National Labor Relations Board and previously from the National Recovery Administration

Cosmetic:—Robert Blair, who came to Toiletries and Cosmetics from the Germaine Monteil Cosmetic Company, New York.

—Continued on page 42

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals, oils, and drugs is currently as follows:—

Sept. 18, 1942	Sept. 11, 1942	Sept. 19, 1941
139.2	**139.2**	**130.4**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Prices were advanced on egg albumen, egg yolk, gum rosins, gum and steam-distilled wood turpentines, precipitated sulphur, linseed meal at Buffalo, soybean meal in the New York area, one Batavia cassia, Ceylon cinnamon, ordinary allspice, French thyme and marjoram, West Indian nutmegs and mace.

Prices were reduced on acetone, car lot and less car lot quantities in drums, hydroxycitronellal, methyl benzoate, thymol (by dealers), niketha-mide, jalap, two Batavia cassias, Mexican allspice, some California mustard seeds, Indian celery seed, Spanish paprika, and peanut meal in the Southeast.

Closing Markets

London Closing Cable

LONDON, Sept. 18, 1942

Some American lend-lease chemicals available shortly.

Ascorbic Acid Price Reduced By One Maker

One manufacturer of ascorbic acid announced a reduction of 25 cents per ounce, effective September 18. Its schedule ranged from $1.25 an ounce in 1,000-ounce lots to $1.27 in 100-ounce lots.

—V—

Industrial Instruments Order L-134 Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Limitation order L-134, which restricts the use of chromium, nickel and their alloys to specified operating conditions of instruments, valves and regulators of the type used industrially, has been revised by the Director General for Operations to further conserve critical materials.

The amended order raises ratings on which manufacturers or dealers are permitted to deliver new equipment from A-10 to A-1-c, and the required rating for deliveries of repair and maintenance supplies has been changed from A-10 to A-8 or higher, except on equipment needed by the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration and other designated agencies. The order covers such highly technical instruments as thermocouples, temperature bulbs, safety valves, control valves, protective armor tubing, and various other instruments used industrially.

—V—

Westvaco Carteret Plant Wrecked by Fire

The block-long main factory of the Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation at Carteret, N. J., was virtually destroyed by flames September 18 in the worst industrial fire in its community in years. The fire raged out of control for three hours. The plant has been making industrial chemicals important to the war program. W. R. Philbrook, resident manager, estimated that some departments would be able to maintain production.

—V—

A.Ph.A. Appoints Bohrer Assistant to Secretary

Charles R. Bohrer, of West Plains, Mo., has accepted appointment as assistant to the secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, effective about October 1. He will make his office at the headquarters of the association in the American Institute of Pharmacy, Washington, D. C. Mr. Bohrer is a member of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of Missouri, and this year is president of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

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Fuel Rationing To Start Oct. 15

OPD Washington Bureau

Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced September 16 that coupon rationing will begin October 15 and will cover all oil used after October 1. At the same time OPA revised the War Production Board fuel rationing plan announced September 15 by Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman, eliminating the provision whereby fuel oil purchased between September 16 and September 30 would not be charged against the consumer.

A WPB spokesman said that the maximum 275 gallons of fuel permitted to be purchased by a consumer between September 16 and September 30 would not be charged against the coupon ration. The OPA ruled that this gallonage must be considered by local boards in fixing the ration. The amount of oil to be allowed each heating unit under the plan will be based on several factors, floor space in the house and amount of fuel used last year will be the first two. The plan is designed to cut consumption 25 per cent in the affected area.

—V—

OPA Ceiling Supersedes Fair Trade Act Price

Vice-Chancellor Alfred A. Stein, in Elizabeth, N. J., ruled September 15 that a ceiling price as fixed by the Office of Price Administration supersedes a price previously fixed by the State fair trade act, even though the latter is higher than the so-called ceiling. The ruling was made in Chancery Court in a case heard last June in which Helena Rubenstein, Inc., manufacturer of cosmetics, sought an injunction to restrain a cut rate drug store from selling the Rubenstein products at prices fixed below the fair trade act. He held that "A statute enacted under the war powers of Congress in order to protect the public interest is valid."

—V—

Cryolite Is Allocated Except as Insecticide

OPD Washington Bureau

Cryolite has been put under complete allocation and use control by general preference order M-198 issued by the War Production Board September 18.

Under the order cryolite, both natural and synthetic, may not be delivered, received, or used after October 1, except by specific authorization of WPB. The sole exception is its receipt and use as an insecticide. This exemption was made to avoid placing a great burden of paper work on farmers.

WPB said that, while a critical shortage of cryolite does not exist at this time, control is necessary because of shipping hazards, great need for adequate stocks, and the length of time required to develop production of the synthetic compound.

Applications to receive or use cryolite must be made on form PD-592. The first request must be accompanied by inventory and consumption form PD-632.

—V—

Chemical Plant Needs Get Higher Preference

OPD Washington Bureau

Chemical producers were granted new, higher preference ratings to enable them to obtain maintenance, repair, and operating supplies by amendment 3 to preference rating order P-89, issued September 19 by the War Production Board.

The amendment raises to A-1-a the rating assigned to all metal appearing on list 1 of form PD-25a for the fourth quarter, and a similar rating is assigned to fabricated parts and equipment having a unit cost of $250 or less. All other materials needed for maintenance, repair, and operating purposes are assigned an A-1-c rating.

To repair plant breakdowns and avoid threatened curtailment of production in emergency, the amendment provides for assignment of ratings higher than A-1-a upon application to WPB by letter or telegram, stating all pertinent data.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Congress will wipe its slate clean of major legislation within the next three weeks or so, but it has no intention of adjourning. It is going to hang around until the new congress convenes in January just in case an emergency arises that requires immediate legislative remedy.

This does not mean that the members will remain in Washington. Congress will be in session in name only. As soon as the tax and the anti-inflation bills are passed, most members will hotfoot it back home for the last-minute campaigning before the November elections and stay there—some permanently—until January unless called back sooner.

The desire to get back to the campaign will hasten consideration and final action on the two bills. Although there are a number of items in the tax bill which in ordinary times would lead to weeks of haggling, there is no indication that this will be the case. Once the senate has passed the bill, the conference committee will make short shrift of the differences, by horse-trading tactics that pay but little attention to the treasury's views on revenue needs.

The anti-inflation bill faces a little rockier road, because of the attitude of the farm bloc to the idea of not permitting the farmers to get more than their fair share of the national income, but in the end a bill satisfactory to the President will be passed, and passed in the time alloted by Mr. Roosevelt. The "you-do-or-I-will" ultimatum of Mr. Roosevelt raised quite a fuss in the beginning, but this has all died down now and the members are tackling the bill with an inborn fever to get the job done before October 1 and get back home to the campaigns.

Prolonging the War Laws

The government is moving to close a loophole in its plans for prosecuting violators of some of the temporary statutes that have been enacted for the emergency. Attorney-General Biddle has asked for, and the senate judiciary committee has approved, a bill permiting court actions to be brought against persons who violated a temporary enactment but were not caught up with until after the act expired.

As explained by Mr. Biddle there is a hiatus in existing law on this point. It seems, he says, that if a law is repealed by an act of Congress, prosecutions may still be brought after the date of repeal for violations before the repeal date, but not so in the case of a statute that expires as of some particular date. Unless the government catches up with the violators and brings suit before the law expires nothing can be done about the violation.

Mr. Biddle does not say what he has in mind but hints vaguely that he expects to see pictures published after the emergency of military or naval defense works that were taken when the act prohibiting such pictures to be taken was in force. And he wants to be in a position to bring these picture-takers to court to explain how come.

Grasshoppers Not Saved

Grosshapper control is not at present endangered by military priorities on arsenic because, as it takes pride in reporting, the Department of Agriculture had demonstrated the utility of a safer poison before arsenic priorities had been thought of.

The grasshopper has been the scourge of the Northwest for a number of years and millions of dollars have been appropriated by Congress on control programs. In its search for a good bugkiller the department found that sodium fluosilicate could be substituted for sodium arsenite in bran baits without loss of killing power. The hitch, however, was that the substitute was more expensive than the real thing.

But wartime conditions have made sodium arsenite relatively scarce and much more expensive. In turn it has made fluosilicate readily available at reasonable prices. J. R. Parker, in charge of the grasshopper research activities of the Bureau of Entomology says that large-scale use of fluosilicate in a grasshopper baiting campaign gave excellent results, and a bigger killing is expected next year.

Better Tire Soling

The Bureau of Standards is now working on a plan for setting up commercial standards on tire retreads to protect motorists aginst inferior qualities.

Complaints about the quality of material being offered for retreading have been so widespread that something had to be done about, and as a consequence, producers, distributors, and users of retreading materials are being called into conference to consider the situation.

A set of standards is being worked up for the conference by the bureau and will be submitted for consideration. They will be designed to protect purchasers against both inferior materials and workmanship.

Nickeless Nickels

The Treasury Department has finally licked the problem of developing a new five-cent piece that will not wreck subway turnstiles, juke boxes, and vending machines, but will at the same time save the government considerable quantities of nickel and copper needed to win the war. The "Victory nickel," composed of 35 percent silver, 56 percent copper, and 9 percent manganese, will be issued within a few days. The public will not find that it differs materially from the Jefferson nickel now in use. It will buy just as much and look just the same, but it will have a tendency to tarnish more readily.

The alloy was developed in the mints after extensive experimentation by their metallurgists. Its adoption is a distinct departure from standard coinage alloys, because it has never been used before in this or any other country. The coin will be minted only until December 31, 1946.

No Horses—No Buggies

The need for a substitute mode of transportation to replace passenger automobiles when the tires on these cars wear out has resulted in consideration of the return of horse-drawn vehicles. But the figures of horse and mule population belie any thought that Ol' Dobbin can handle the situation.

In 1910, when the population of the country was 91,000,000, there were 24,000,000 horses and mules, but in 1940 when the population had reached 131,000,000 there were only 15,000,000 horses and mules. Of course, more animals can be bred; but there is a feed problem, and in addition there is a shortage of materials for building carriages.

The figures, also incidently, indicate the obstacle in the path of this country's return to the horse and buggy days which President Roosevelt spoke of not so many years back. The return might be to nag and saddlebags.

Open Mind for Rubber Head

The policy that has been followed by Nelson in making appointments to key positions in the WPB is that of selecting men for their administrative abilities and not for the knowledge they might have of the industry they will supervise. It was in keeping with this policy that he appointed Willim M. Jeffers, railroad executive, as the rubber administrator.

Mr. Nelson's theory is that an administrator to be a good administra-

—*Continued on page* 41

Agricultural Insecticides Ceilings Clarified

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has acted to bring into appropriate relationship ceiling prices for agricultural insecticides and fungicides, which are governed by two regulations:—The General Maximum Price Regulation, which covers sales by manufacturers and wholesalers to dealers, and Maximum Price Regulation No. 144, which covers retail prices, including sales by manufacturers and wholesalers directly to consumers.

By No. 2 amendment to regulation 144, the Price Administrator readjusts the ceilings over manufacturers' and wholesalers' sales to consumers so that these prices, in keeping with customary trade practice, will be the same or slightly higher than the maximum prices that may be charged on sales to dealers. The method originally provided for persons, other than manufacturers, selling only at retail is retained.

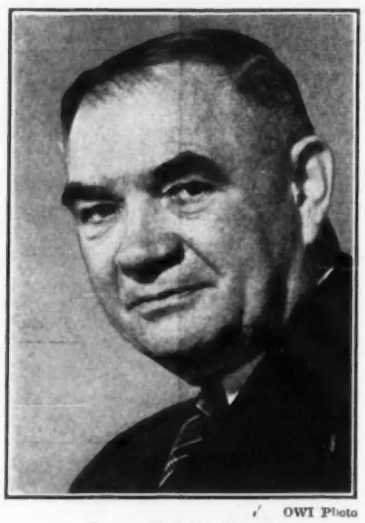
Instances had arisen where ceilings on sales by a manufacturer to consum-

—*Continued on page* 60

Small War Plant Div. Headed by Holland

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has established a Smaller War Plants Division, with Deputy Chairman on Smaller War Plants, Lou E. Holland, at its head. This action formalizes the



OWI Photo

Lou E. Holland

position of Mr. Holland as the deputy chairman, a position created by the Murray-Patman act, which also set up the Smaller War Plants Corporation. Mr. Holland, in the following statement, summarized the position and outlined his plan.

Owing to the fact that I occupy two positions, one as deputy chairman of the War Production Board on Smaller War Plants and the other as chairman of the board of the Smaller War Plants Corpo-

—*Continued on page* 70

OPA Forms Policy For Liming Materials

OPD Washington Bureau

Acting to insure an adequate supply of agricultural liming materials, Price Administrator Leon Henderson has established a specific procedure for the adjustment of the maximum prices of those producers whose March selling prices were unduly low.

This action pertains only to sales and deliveries to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, and is contained in Amendment No. 9 to Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 4 to the General Maximum Price Regulation.

The great bulk of agricultural liming materials, which are obtained mainly from limestone deposits, is distributed to farmers by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, the agency purchasing most of the material from producers on a delivered to the farmyard price basis. Producers sell to

—*Continued on page* 41

Production Committee Formed by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board announced September 18 the appointment of Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Company, as a vice-chairman of the War Production Board. In this post, Mr. Wilson will also serve as chairman of the newly-organized Production Executive Committee, and will exercise the powers of the chairman of the War Production Board in seeing to it that production programs are met.

Mr. Nelson disclosed that he has formed the Production Executive Committee to bring together top officials in the War Production Board, the Army, the Army Air Corps, the Navy and the Maritime Commission to maintain a constant check and control on the production program. This committee will meet twice weekly, under the chairmanship of Mr. Wilson. Its other members will be:—

Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General, Services of Supply, U. S. Army; Major Gen. Oliver P. Echols, Commanding General, Material Command, Headquarters, Army Air Force; Vice Admiral Samuel M. Rob-

—*Continued on page* 73

Fats, Oils Importers Ass'n Fostered by CCC

OPD Washington Bureau

A plan to establish a war-period association of importers to be known as the Emergency Group for Foreign Vegetable Oils, Fats and Oil-Bearing Materials was announced jointly September 16 by the Board of Economic Warfare and the Commodity Credit Corporation of the Department of Agriculture. An organization meeting will be held in the New York offices of the CCC, 60 Beaver street, September 30.

Under the plan, the Emergency Group will act as exclusive agent of the CCC in importing and handling foreign vegetable oils, fats and oil-bearing materials, according to the terms of a contract to be signed by CCC and Emergency Group. For services rendered, CCC will pay to Emergency Group a fee which will be distributed among the membership in accordance with a base period formula contained in the articles of association.

At the organization meeting those who qualify for membership will sign the articles of association, elect

—*Continued on page* 48

Oils Purchasing By CCC Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

The Commodity Credit Corporation has revised the schedule of commodities and consideration days under which it considers offers submitted to sell fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials for importation under provisions of WPB general imports order M-63. The new schedule, effective beginning September 21, is a revision of the schedule announced August 18 (see *OPD* August 24, page 7).

Jointly announced by the Board of Economic Warfare, the War Production Board, and CCC, the revised schedule changes consideration days for offers from a Monday-Wednesday-Friday basis to Tuesdays and Fridays only. On either of these two days, CCC will consider offers, if received by 4 p.m., EWT, by the Director of Foreign Purchases, Commodity Credit Corporation, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, of the following commodities:—Babassu oil, babassu kernels, cashew nutshell oil, castor oil, caster seed, coconut oil, copra, muru-muru oil, neatsfoot oil, oiticica oil, ouricury oil, palm kernels, palm kernel oil, palm oil, rapeseed oil, tucum oil.

CCC is temporarily out of the market on those commodities which were in the list announced August 18, but which are not included in the current list. No change is made in procedure, set forth in the earlier announcement, regarding the method to be followed by importers in submitting offers.

BRUCINE ALKALOID
BRUCINE SULFATE
PRECIP. SULFUR.
ARSENIC
THYMOL IODIDE
IODOFORM
WHITE PRECIPITATE
NICOTINAMIDE

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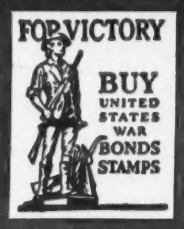

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F.W.D.A. Meeting To Have 'War Clinic'

A "War Merchandising Clinic" will feature the annual meeting of the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, to be held in the Hotel Biltmore, this city, September 24 and 25. The informal dinner on September 24 will have as guest speaker B. C. Forbes, editor of *Forbes Magazine*, who will discuss "The War and Business."

The War Merchandising Clinic will be opened at 10 a.m. September 24 by F. W. Lovejoy, sales manager for the Socony Vacuum Oil Company, with an address dealing with the new approach to merchandising in the era ahead. The program for the first part of the clinic, entitled "War and Your Business," will have the following panel:—

"Outlook," Dr. Henry Bund, Research Institute of America.
"Production," Jerome Low, Requirements Branch of the War Production Board.
"Prices," Robert W. Burns, chief of the Proprietary and Chemicals Section of the Office of Price Administration.
"Draft," Col. Arthur V. McDermott, Director of Selective Service for New York.
"Labor Relations," Russell L. Greenman, industrial department of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce.
"Merchandising," C. F. Hughes, business editor of *New York Times*.
"Taxes," M. L. Seidman, of Seidman & Seidman.

Wartime Marketing

The panel at the afternoon session September 24, which part of the clinic

—*Continued on page* 58

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OPA Names Oppenheim To Assist Galbraith

OPD Washington Bureau

Burton E. Oppenheim, price executive of the textiles, leather goods and apparel section of the Office of Price Administration has been appointed assistant to J. K. Galbraith, Deputy Administrator in charge of prices. In his new position, Mr. Oppenheim will work on field relations as they affect textiles, consumer durable goods and related merchandise in line with OPA's general program to decentralize its operations as much as possible.

At the same time, Mr. Galbraith announced that the textiles, leather goods and apparel section has been made an independent division and that Bernard F. Haley, of San Francisco, has been appointed acting director. Mr. Haley has been assistant regional price executive in OPA's San Francisco regional office.

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Arnold Gets New Aid In Antitrust Division

OPD Washington Bureau

Hugh B. Cox, first assistant to Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold in the antitrust division of the Department of Justice, has been detailed for an indefinite period to the Board of Economic Warfare, it was announced September 17 by the department. He will leave for London immediately where he will be stationed for the present. Mr. Cox will assist Winfield Riefler, special assistant to the United States Ambassador at London in work of the BEW.

Mr. Cox is being succeeded as first assistant to Mr. Arnold in the antitrust division by Tom C. Clark, who is now in charge of the complaints section of the antitrust division. Mr. Clark is also chief of the department's war frauds unit and will continue to direct its activities.

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C. H. March Renamed To Federal Trade Body

OPD Washington Bureau

The senate has unanimously confirmed the appointment of Charles H. March as a member of the Federal Trade Commission for a third consecutive term. Colonel March was named for reappointment by President Roosevelt, August 31. Col. March has been a member of the commission since 1929.

Hooker Electrochemical Gets Army-Navy 'E'

The "E" flag of army-navy production achievement was raised over the Niagara Falls plant of the Hooker Electrochemical Company September 8, and the 1,019 employees of the company got "E" pins for their part in continuous and increasing production of war materials.

Rain forced the transferring of the ceremonies from the plant plaza to an indoor location, which was jammed with office and factory personnel, army and navy officers, representatives of WPB and other war agencies, and friends of the Hooker company. The theme of the ceremonies was the essentiality of chemicals in the implementing of war, and it was well developed by Dr. Alan Valentine, president of the University of Rochester, who was chairman.

—*Continued on page* 58

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Anderson Executive Ass't To Merck Co. President

Directors of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemists, Rahway, N. J., have appointed Carl M. Anderson executive assistant to the president, a new exac-

Carl M. Anderson

utive office established because of the war activities and expanded business of the company.

Mr. Anderson became associated with Merck & Co. in July, 1934, as head of the legal department. He was appointed assistant secretary in June, 1937, and in addition to the executive duties he now assumes will continue as assistant secretary and legal department head. Prior to going with Merck & Co., he was associated with the New York law firm of Root, Clark, Buckner & Ballantine.

Paint Standards Pondered By New OPA Unit

OPD Washington Bureau

Standards for paints are now receiving the attention of the newly created Standards Division of the Office of Price Administration, Culver S. Ladd, chief of the Food and Drug section of the division, which for the present also includes paints and chemicals, announced. Mr. Ladd said that he did not anticipate any problems in the field of drugs or chemicals since the standards for these products are fairly well set. However, he said, paints do create a problem because of the lack of standards.

Explaining the functions of the division and his own section in the general operations of the OPA, Mr. Ladd said that the work will be primarily that of a technical adviser to the price executives in the other divisions. When decisions have been reached on price actions, the division will supply the proper definitions, standards of quality and such other technical information as may be necessary.

While it will work in close cooperation with the price regulation divisions, the division may initiate its own actions to be made the basis of formal orders to be approved by Price Administrator Henderson. It is anticipated that when the division is complete it will be staffed by about seventy-five technicians.

Paint Cost Study

The OPA recently instituted a cost study of the paint industry in a move to gather basic information that would be of aid in connection with any future regulations it might see fit to issue. There was no indication, however, whether the cost study will call for price action or some other action. The study is said to be similar to that conducted in a number of other fields.

Mr. Ladd's section is one of seven sections that have been set up in the division. Mr. Ladd for many years was State Food Commissioner and Chemist of North Dakota where he was responsible for the control of consumer goods and industrial products including the grading of gasoline and other petroleum products, fertilizers, feeds, paints, varnish, foods, drugs and many other commodities.

Other Sections Formed

Other sections in the division are:—

Textile, leather and apparel, headed by H. S. Schenker of Philadelphia, whose entire business career has been devoted to textile qualities. He has been a director of the Consumers' Testng Laboratory in Philadelphia since 1937 and is a member of the Advisory Committee on Consumer Goods, American Standards Association.

Consumers durable goods, headed by Earl A. Graham of New York, who came to OPA from the engineering firm of Sanderson & Porter, where he was senior engineer.

Home furnishings, headed by Erwin G. Adelberger, Cleveland interior architect and designer.

Lumber and building materials, headed by Elroy A. Ledwith, architect, who became associated with the defense program in September, 1939, as consultant on housing standards to the National Defense Advisory Commission. Previously he was with the Department of Commerce.

Agricultural and industrial machinery, headed by H. Seymour Pringle, on leave from Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.,

—*Continued on page* 47

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N.W.D.A. Program For Meeting Completed

A forum on wholesaling and manufacturing problems will feature the annual convention of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, to be held in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, this city, September 28 and 29. The business portion of the program follows:—

Monday, September 28

Morning Session

"Address of Welcome," Hon. Fiorello La Guardia, Mayor of New York city.
"The Drug Industry's Place in the War Effort," Lee Wilson Hutchins, president, National Wholesale Druggists' Association.
"Distribution of Essential Man Power," Major Ernest M. Culligan, Director of Information, Selective Service System.
Reports of Standing Committees—
Memorials, Harry J. Schnell, chairman.
Active membership, E. H. Manth, chairman.
Associate membership, Joseph A. Huisking, chairman.
Presidential Appointments—
Auditing committee.
Nominating committee.
Time and place committee.
"Wholesalers' Transportation Problems," E. M. Brady, assistant chief, Division of Motor Transport, Office of Defense Transportation.
"Entertainment Program," Kenneth B. Hurd, chairman, entertainment committee.
"Business Program," Stanley I. Clark, chairman, business program committee.
"Make Your Return Reservations Early," Robert B. Magnus, chairman, rates and routes committee.

—*Continued on page* 58

Paint Production Men Omit 1942 Convention

The Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs will have no convention this year. A decision to this effect has been made by the executive committee after comprehensive consideration of the many angles of conventioning in these days.

Instead of assembling in convention, the federation will arrange for general publication of papers contributed as customary by constituent clubs, of the information cleared through the plant mangers' committee, and the reports of officers and committees. The customary evaluation of papers for the various awards will be made.

OPD plans to provide special publicity facilities for the circulation of the federation's messages and informative data.

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Chrome, Manganese Purchase Plan Extended

OPD Washington Bureau

A nine-month extension of the chrome and manganese ore purchase program of the Metals Reserve Company has been announced by Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce. The company, a Reconstruction Finance Corporation subsidiary, extended the program from April 1, 1943, to December 31, 1943. The ores may be delivered by truckloads to purchase depots already established throughout the country.

Steel Drums Are Barred For Shipping Many Chemicals

OPD Washington Bureau

The use of new or second hand steel shipping drums for packing approximately 175 chemical and petroleum products sixty days after September 14, has been prohibited by the War Production Board in limitation order L-197. The order also prohibits the packing of any product on an additional list of approximately thirty-five items in a new or used drum manufactured, purchased, or delivered after September 14. This provision does not prohibit the packing of a product on the second list in drums now owned by the packer.

The order forbids the use by any person of new or used drums for packing products which he has not packed in drums prior to the issuance of today's order. In order to distinguish between drums owned by the packer, and drums made or sold after today, the order requires that all drums manufactured, purchased, or delivered after today be plainly marked on the bottom plate with a letter "X." The restrictions of the order do not apply to persons having less than five drums in use for all purposes, or to drums used for the sale and delivery of commodities to the Army and Navy and certain other designated government agencies. The text of the order in part follows:—

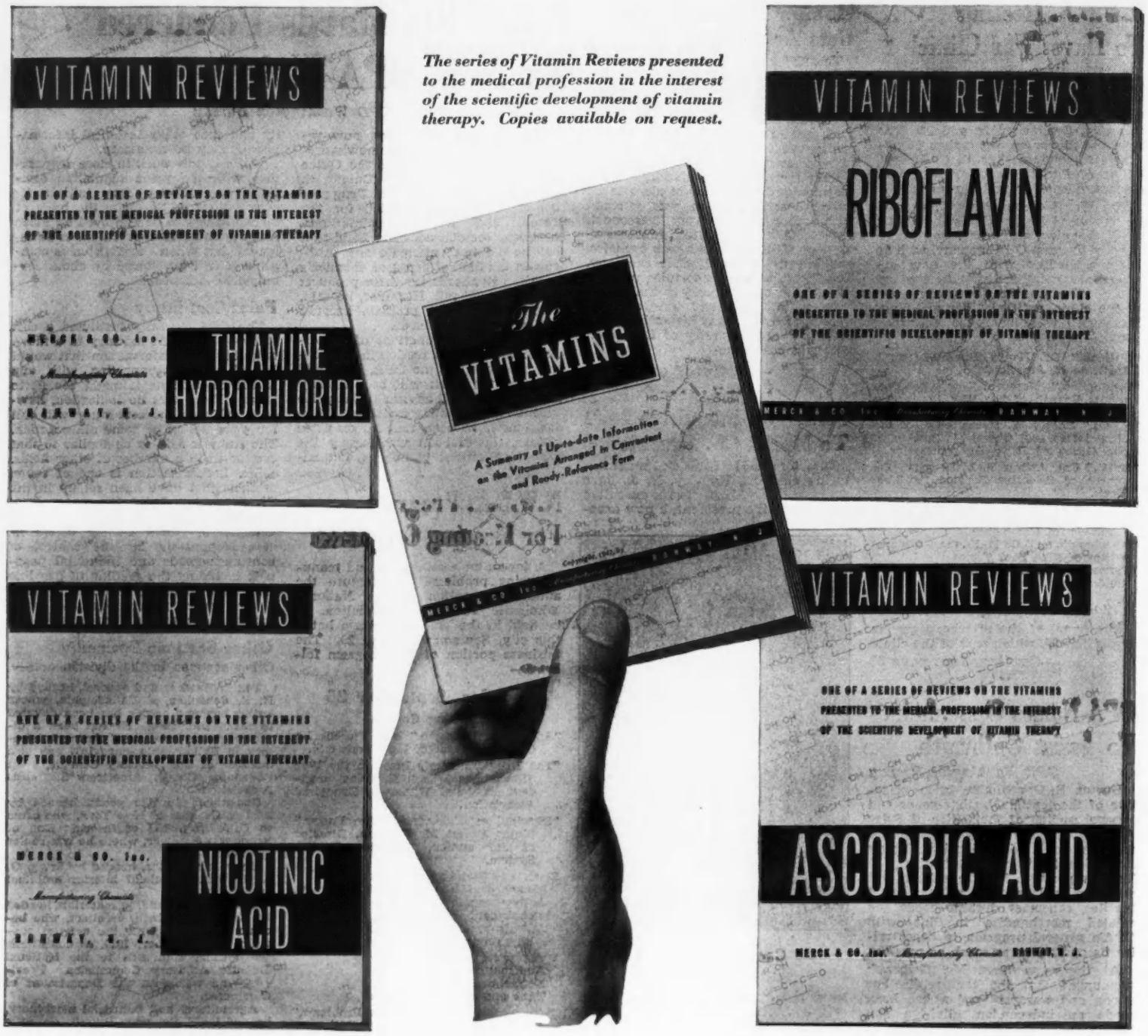
(a) Definitions

For the purposes of this order,

(1) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, governmental corporation or agency, or any organized group of persons whether incorporated or not.

(2) "Drum" means any single walled, cylindrical or bilged container with a capacity of 110 gallons or less (including but not limited to buckets, kits and pails) constructed wholly of steel. The term shall not be deemed to refer to cans or high and low pressure gas steel cylinders, or to any container not susceptible of commercial use in the transportation and storage of commodities.

—*Continued on page* 74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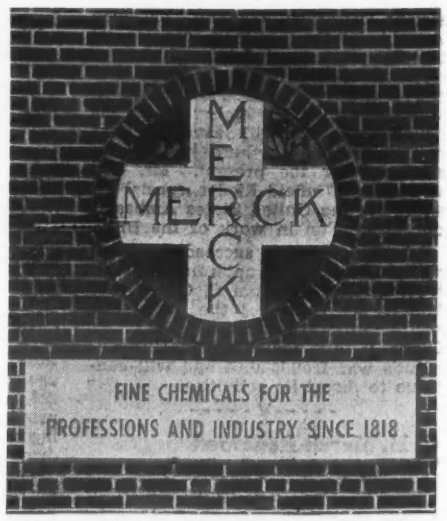

Throw Your Scrap Into the Fight!

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In Canada: MERCK & CO. Limited, Montreal and Toronto

Current Market Quotations

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September 18, 1942

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports is indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —
tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
500-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —

Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - *.168
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- *.173
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - *.158

Methyl (see M).

* OPA ceiling for Eastern territory (the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof); ceilings ½c. per lb. higher for Western territory (all other States of the United States).

Acetonitrile, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 2.00

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.08 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - —

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .08¾- —

Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 3.88 - 4.13
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 6.08 - 6.58
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.18 - 7.43
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.97 - 8.12
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
cbys.....100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.90
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth, CP, dms., works..... 100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.93
USP XI, al. dms., works, 100 lbs.10.95 -11.20
pure, 50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.94 - 5.19
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.36 - 5.61
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 8.10 - 8.35
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 9.76 -10.01

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply delivered within the Metropolitan zones unless otherwise indicated in the above prices.

Acetic, anhydride,[3] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetylsalicylic,[1] producers, primary jobbers, special, USP, 200-lb. bbls., f.o.b. shipment point*..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .45 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .59 - —
†1-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .61 - —
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .40 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .41 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .54 - —
1-lb. ctns.,† same basis. lb. .56 - —

*Freight equaled, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich.; Chicago, and St. Louis.

†3c. per lb. may be added for acid packaged in canisters, and 8c. per lb. when packaged in 1-lb. bots.

Adipic, fib., dms., works....lb. .31 - —
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] bots., dms.....oz. 1.25 - 1.70
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
Acid, benzoic, USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% gran., bulk, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —

Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Capyrlic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[2] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .03½- —
single drums.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02¾- —

Chromic,[2,5] 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. N.Y.. lb. .16¾- —
smaller quantities, dlvd. N.Y..lb. .17¼- .18¼

Cinnamic, refd.. bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.

Citric[2] cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one shipt. lb. .20½- —
200-10,000 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
100 lbs., dms., or kgs..lb. .21½- —
50 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .23 - —
25 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .24 - —
5 lbs., in 5-lb. cont....lb. .29 - —
anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., one shipment. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N.Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N.Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[2] dist., dms.....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[2] dist., dms...lb. .14½- .15
tanks .....lb. .14 - —

Cresylic (coaltar),[6] high-boil 50%, 210°-215°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 210°-215°) dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
low-boil (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 5 cbys. and over..lb. .11 - —
1-24 cbys.....lb. .11½- —

Fumaric, tech., special, bbls., ton lots..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .31

Gallic, NF VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.27 - —
less than 5.....lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12

Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
25 or 50-lb. demij.....lb. .21 - .23
5-lb. bots.....lb. .29 - —

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Acid, hydrobromic, dilute, 10%, cbys..lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys....lb. .35 - —

Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00

Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06½
rubber dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .12 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .11 - —
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .13 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .12 - —
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .14 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .13 - —

Hydrofluosilic, 30-35%, 420 lbs., bbls..lb. .09 - .09½

Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns. lb. .75 - .80

Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys, 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —

USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55

Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.

Laurent's bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Linseed oil,[2] light, dms.....lb. .20¼- .20¾

Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —

Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 2.65 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —

Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works...100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works.. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —

CP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19¼

Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - —
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —

Nicotinic, 1,000-lb lots, fib. dms., lb. 5.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.15 - —
50-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.25 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.30 - —
5-lb tins.....lb. 5.45 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb. 5.50 - —

Nicotinic, amide, 25-lb. lots..lb. 9.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 9.10 - 9.14

Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western, works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
Acid, nitric, 38°, cbys., l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 6.75- —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Sulphuric fuming).

Oxalic,[1] dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .11¼- —
900 lbs. or over.....lb. .11½- —
smaller quantities...lb. .12½- —

Palm oil,[2] white dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13¼
tanks .....lb. .12½- —

Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90

Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, wks., frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.35
1 to 9, cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 85%, s. g., 1,710 cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50%, s. g., 1,347 cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .10½- —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —

Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —

Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.10 - —
resub., cns.....lb. 2.60 - —

Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E. gal. .25 - —

Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split), tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37

Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls.....lb. .32 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40

Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .69

Soybean oil,[2] dist., dms.....lb. .18¾- .19¼

Stearic,[2] double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .14 - .15¾
single pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .13½- .15¼
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .17 - .18¾

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —

Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.60 - 1.62
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —

Tannic,[6] tech., bbls., dms...lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.38 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —

Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipt..lb. .70½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —

Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60

Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —

Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55

Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -49.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Price Ceiling • [2]—Price Suggestion or Agreement
[3]—Full Priority Control • [4]—Industry Control
[5]—General Limitation Order • [6]—Allocation

Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., c.l. lb. .34½- —
5,000 lbs. or more lb. .35 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs. lb. .35½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton lb. .34 - —
tankcars lb. .34 - —
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms. lb. .28 - .33
hyd., dms. lb. .27 - .32
Agar,[5] Kobe, No. 1, strip lb. 3.50 - —
dom., f.o.b. San Diego, Cal. lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls. lb. No stocks
Albumen, blood, dom., dms., f.o.b. Chicago lb. .65 - .70
soluble, dried, c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
bg. lots, same basis lb. .15 - .20
imported, bgs. lb. No prices
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.75 - 1.78
powd., dms., bbls. lb. 1.81 - 1.86
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
import, cs. lb. No prices
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .131 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .27 - —
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .09 - —
Benzyl, cns. lb. .65 - .75
dms. lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- .168
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - .178
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12½- .158

• The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory shall mean all other States of the United States.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same terms lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denaturing, c.l., dms., lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms lb. .13 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
500 lbs. lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs. lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs. lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs. lb. 2.00 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Denatured,[1,2,3] CD14, dms., c.l., divd. E. gal. .65 - —
l.c.l., divd., dms. gal. .70 - —
tanks, E., divd. lb. .58 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 5c. per gal. less than Eastern works quotations. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works gal. .64 - —
10 bbls., E. works gal. .66 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .69 - —
dms., c.l., E. works gal. .60 - —
10 dms., E. works gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 dms. gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works gal. .53 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., works, E. gal. .57 - —
10 dms., works, E. gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms, works, E., gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. works gal. .50 - —
SD2BG (Replaced by SD2BH).
SD2BH, works, c.l., dms. gal. .60½- —
10 dms. gal. .62½- —
1 to 18 dms. gal. .65½- —
tanks gal. .53½- —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., 10 or more, E. works gal. .61½- —
1 to 18, E. works gal. .64½- —
tanks, E. works gal. .51 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works gal. .61 - —
20 dms., to c.l. gal. .63 - —
1 to 9 dms. gal. .66 - —
tanks, E. works gal. .54 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., divd. lb. .12 - .15
tanks, divd. lb. .10½- .12½
tech., dms., c.l., divd. lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., divd. lb. .11½- .14
tanks, divd. lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex. molasses, dms., c.l. gal. 8.19 - —
10 dms. gal. 8.22½- —
5 to 8 dms. gal. 8.25½- —
1 to 4 dms. gal. 8.28½- —
tanks gal. 8.12 - —
absolute, dms., c.l. gal. 8.94 - —
5 to 18 dms. gal. 8.70½- —
1 to 4 dms. gal. 8.70½- —
Ethyl alcohol in bbls. 4c. higher than dms. Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon more than the above prices on molasses alcohol.
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works. lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works. lb. .25 - .35
tanks, wks. lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works. lb. .0860- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest. gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .47 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - —
less than 2,000 lbs. lb. .70 - —
type E, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis lb. .60 - —
less than 2,000 lbs. b. .65 - —

Alcohol, propyl, normal, dms., works. gal. .67 - .70
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, 8,000 lbs., f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y. lb. .44 - —
475-lb. lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
car lots, wks. lb. .40 - —
cns., f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Ia., lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works. gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, 55 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .13 - —
5-10-gal. dms., works lb. .15 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. .60 - .65
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Allspice, Mexican, bgs. lb. .26 - .26½
Alpha tocopherol, ampules, per gram. 1.00 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .17 - .18
Curacao, cs. lb. .65 - .70
gourds, bbls. lb. .80 - .85
Socotrine, kgs. lb. .58 - .60
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls. lb. 5.45 - —
100-lb. kgs. lb. 5.47 - —
25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.54 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls. lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Althea root, whole, bbls. lb. .68 - 1.35
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs. lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, divd., N.C. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Chrome, bbls. lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, solut., 24%, l.c.l., bbls., 10 or over, dlvd. lb. .10½- —
1 to 9, dlvd. lb. .11 - —
normal, solut., 20%, bbls., l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd. lb. .09½- —
1 to 9, dlvd. lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works. lb. .08 - —
12,100 to 40,000 lbs., works. lb. .09 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works, lb. .10 - —
140 to 375 lbs., works. lb. .11 - —
100 lbs. or less, works. lb. .12 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works. lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., bbls., works lb. .04 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0310- —
light, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., bgs., divd lb. .14½- —
bbls., c.l., divd lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., bbls., divd lb. .15 - —
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls. lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms. lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.30
Aluminum, 98-99%, [3,5,6] c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm. lb. .56 - .65
ink, 150-lb. dm. lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm. lb. .38 - —
powder,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm. lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm. lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm. lb. .59 - —
rubber compound, 200-lb. dm. lb. .40 - —
unpolished, standard, 250-lb. dm. lb. .36 - —
varnish, standard, 300-lb. dm. lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoices on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, dms., wks., lb. .50 - —
5 and 10-gal. cans, works lb. .60 - —
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.00 - —
5-lb. bots. lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., frt. equal. with Hopewell, Va. ton. 90.00 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., refrigeration,[5] tanks, works lb. .05 - —
pure, cycls., divd., Met., N.Y., lb. .16 - —

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua,[6] 26°, cbys. lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l. lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .02½- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works. lb. .04 - —

Ammonia,[6] benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more. lb. 1.06 - —
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs. lb. 1.07 - —
999 lbs. or less lb. 1.10 - —
Bicarbonate,[6] dms., divd. Met. N. Y. lb. .0364- .0614
Bichromate,[6] bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Bifluoride,[6] bbls. lb. .16 - .18
Borate, bbls., kgs. lb. .15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls. lb. .31 - .35
bxs. lb. .34 - .38
kegs lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate,[6] lump, dms., dlvd. Met. N.Y. lb. .08¾- .09¼
cns., same basis lb. .14¼- —
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls. lb. .10 - —
100-lb. kgs. lb. .13 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls. lb. .75 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .80 - —
50-lb. dms. lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms. lb. .84 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls. lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars lb. 1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots. lb. 3.71 - —
jars lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls. lb. .12 - —
Molybdate, kgs., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Nitrate,[6] tech., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .23 - .29
Perchlorate,[6] kgs. lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate,[6] kgs., dom. lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, NF V, bls. lb. .37 - —
kgs. lb. .39 - —
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .09¼
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N., 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works. unit-ton. No prices
pure, bbls. lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .09¼
Salicylate, USP, kgs. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous lb. .24½- —
paste lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate,[6] 6 bbls. or more, works. lb. .18 - —
2 to 5 bbls., works lb. .20 - —
single bbls., works lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .29 - —
Sulphate,[1,6] dom., bulk, f.o.b. cars at any one of 45 inland producing ovens. ton. 28.20 - —
f.o.b. cars, at any one of 21 Atlantic Coast ports, ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works. lb. .08 - —
dms., works. lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works. lb. .08 - —
dms., works. lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide,[6] CP, dms. lb. .45 - .55
tech., kgs. lb. .40 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
sal,[6] gray, dom., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd. lb. .14¼- .17
l.c.l., divd. lb. .15 - .17½
tanks, divd. lb. .13¾- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable lb. .75 - —
Caproate, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Chlorides, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .102 - —
tanks, works lb. .08½- —
Naphthalenes, mixed, crude, l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .14 - —
refd., l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .16 - —
Nitrite, bots. lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, 5-lb. bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Anethol, bots. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
cans lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .35 - 1.35
import., natural, bls. lb. 3.25 - —
Angostura, bark, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Anilin oil,[6] dms. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
tanks lb. .12½- —
Salt, dms., works. lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Cyprus, bgs. lb. .37½- .38
Ecuador, bgs. lb. .34 - .35
Mexican, fair, bgs. lb. .34 - .34½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .36 - .37
Star lb. .55 - .56
Trukish, bgs. lb. .35 - .36
Anisic aldehyde, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto paste, bxs. lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs. lb. .06 - .06½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls., lb. .70 - —
Antimony better (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys. lb. .17 - —
Metal,[2,6] bulk, c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%, lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70% lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., divd. E. of Miss. River. lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots. oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls. lb. .26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .25 - .26
Arecoline, hydrobromide, bots., oz. 11.25 -11.50
Argols, test 70% to 85% basis, 100%, 100 kgm. purity, f.o.b. Spanish ports. 100 kilos. 105.00 - —
Argentine, f.o.b. N. Y. kilo. 132.00 -134.60
Arnica flowers, bls. lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Root, bls. lb. 1.60 - 1.25
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
bbls. lb. .09½- .09¾

Arsenic, metal, lump, ch. lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), cns. lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots. lb. 5.58 - —
jars lb. 5.43 - —
Red, import, cs. lb. No prices
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White,[6] powd., kgs., c.l. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs. lb. .55 - .60
powd., bls., bxs. lb. .80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N.Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, f.o.b. plant. lb. .05¼- .12
process form, bgs., f.o.b. plant. lb. .05¾- 13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point. ton. 30.00 - —
Barbadoes, any quantity, f.o.b. Dunellen, N. J. lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton. 40.00 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton. 90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., gross weight, f.o.b. western shipping points. ton. 32.90 —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis ton. 25.50 - —
brilliant, selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis. ton. 30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis ton. 25.50 - —
jet, 2,000 lbs. gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point. ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery. ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery ton. 21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots. oz. 24.50 - —
Sulphate, bots. oz. 18.75 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs. lb. .70 - .80
Barbasco root (see cube root).
Barberry bark, bgs. lb. .78 - .80
Tree bark, bls. lb. No stocks
Barbital, cs, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, cs. lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 60.60 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - —
sulphur-free, c.l., works. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs. lb. .60 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls. lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs. lb. .10 - .12
tech., dom., cryst., Zone 1, bgs., c.l. dlvd. lb. 77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 90.00 - —
bbls., c.l. dlvd. lb. 79.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. 83.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. 87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 100.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. 89.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. 88.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 97.80 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. 58.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 99.80 - —
Barium chloride, technical, zones are as follows: Zone 1, New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss., R., north of Ark., line.

Zone 2, Tenn., No. and So. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., and Fla. Zone 3, Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, and Ariz. Zone 4, Wash., Ore., Calif., and Nev.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.77 - —
jars lb. 4.62 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks. lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns. (50 lbs. each), ton and car-load lots. lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots. lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .09½- .10
kgs. lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis. ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse, N.Y. ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis, ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., New York ton. 34.00 - —
Southern off color, bgs., mines. ton. 17.50 —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton. 18.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines ton. 8.00 - —
German ton. No prices
Italian ton. No prices

Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines	ton.	7.00 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).		
Bay rum, bbls.	gal.	1.40 - 1.50
Bayberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.	lb.	1.85 - 1.90
Root, bls.	lb.	1.75 - 2.15
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works	ton.	11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works	ton.	16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms.	lb.	.45 - .55
NF VI, dms., 50 to 100 lbs.	lb.	.85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.	lb.	.90 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).		
Benzidin base, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Benzol,[3,6] 90%, dms., returnable, works	gal.	.20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.	lb.	.23 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works	lb.	1.95 - —
dms.	lb.	.55 Nom.
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.	lb.	.59 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).		
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.	lb.	2.50 - —
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald.	lb.	.22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	5.50 Nom.
Formate, cns.	lb.	3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.	lb.	9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.	lb.	4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	2.50 - —
Benzylidineacetone, bots.	lb.	3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns.	lb.	22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.	lb.	22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.	lb.	22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.	lb.	.13 - .14
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs.	lb.	.55 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms.	lb.	1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.	lb.	.51 - —
Beth root, bls.	lb.	.33 - .35
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.00 - —
jars	lb.	2.85 - —
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.86 - —
jars	lb.	2.75 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.46 - —
cns.	lb.	3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots	lb.	1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots.	lb.	1.45 - —
cns.	lb.	1.30 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.19 - —
cns., kgs.	lb.	3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.51 - —
fib. dms.	lb.	3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.	lb.	1.59 - 1.85
175-lb. bbls.	lb.	1.50 - —
Subcarbonate, X-ray, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.70 - —
fib. dms.	lb.	2.73 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.	lb.	1.49 - 1.72
fib. dms.	lb.	1.40 - —
Subiodide, bots.	lb.	4.24 - —
fib. dms.	lb.	4.13 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns.	lb.	1.29 - 1.57
250-lb. bbls.	lb.	1.20 - —
Subsalicylate, 60-66%, bots.	lb.	2.50 - —
bbls., fib. dms.	lb.	2.50 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.76 - —
fib. dms.	lb.	3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.76 - —
cns.	lb.	3.65 - —
Bismuth ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms.	lb.	3.40 - —
5-lb. cns.	lb.	3.45 - 3.50
Black,[2] acetylene, imp., c.l., works, duty paid	lb.	.14 - —
Bone, 1A, c.l.	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½- —
2, c.l.	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½- —
3, c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½- —
4, c.l.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.11½- —
5, c.l.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09 - —
6, c.l.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09 - —
7, c.l.	lb.	.11½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
8, c.l.	lb.	.12½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.13 - —

Bone black prices are for barrels or bags, freight allowed East. Pacific Coast prices are 1½c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.

Carbon, regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants	lb.	.03625- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse.	lb.	.08 - —
divd.	lb.	.08 - —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants	lb.	.03550- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse.	lb.	.07½- —
divd.	lb.	.07½- —
Charcoal (see C).		
Graphite (see G).		
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.08½- —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¼- —
4, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.18¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.40 - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b., works	lb.	.0434- —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y.	lb.	.04½- .05
B, bbls., works or N. Y.	lb.	.05¾- —
kegs, f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.06 - —
dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09½ Nom.
Black dyes are listed under Dyes.		
Black Haw root bark, bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	.20 - .21
Black Indian hemp root, bls.	lb.	.20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	60.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Huntington, W.Va.	ton.	70.00 - —
bbls., same basis	ton.	75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	75.00 - —
bbls., same basis	ton.	80.00 - —
pulp, 65½%, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25 - 3.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.50 - 3.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½% ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y. unti	ton.	5.50 - —
high-grade, grd., 16-17% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, unit	ton.	5.85 - —
import, bgs., c.l.f. ports, shipt. unit	ton.	Nominal
soluble (see Albumen, blood).		
Bloodroot, bls.	lb.	.33 - .41
Blue,[2] alkali, toner, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	.85 - .90

Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts	lb.	.36 - —
Celestial, bbls.	lb.	.10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts	lb.	.36 - —
Cobalt[5] genuine, 1-kilo pkg.	lb.	4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).		
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld.		3.30 - 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts	lb.	.36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis, contracts	lb.	3.15 - —
Blue, peacock, same basis, contracts	lb.	.52 - —
Potash, dms., bbls., same basis, contracts	lb.	.42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts	lb.	.36 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs.	lb.	4.00 - —
Victoria, kgs.	lb.	3.30 - —
Methyl violet, kgs.	lb.	2.10 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.23 - .27
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12 - .13
regular grades, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17 - .27
Blue, ultramarine, divd. ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher, 100-lb. bgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes, 5c. above bbls.		
Victoria ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner	lb.	1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.93 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.		
Blueflag root, bls.	lb.	.20 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs.	lb.	1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.	lb.	1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).		
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).		
Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	39.00 Nom.
import, bgs., c.l.f. ports	ton.	Nominal
steamed, dom., 1¼% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	40.00 -42.00
Bone, raw, import, 1% ammon., 65-70%, bgs., c.l.f. ports	ton.	No prices
meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	35.00 -39.00
import, bgs., c.l.f. ports	ton.	No prices
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).		
Boneset beans, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.	lb.	.40 - .95
Borax,[2] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	50.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	61.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	71.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	76.00 - —

USP $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms.	lb.	.11½- —

Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowance for works or warehouse pickups.

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).

How du Pont Research Speeds War Production

THIS MAN'S ARMY rolls on wheels and flies on wings—fast! And its motors roar for oil!

It's reassuring to know that the United States is responsible for 61 per cent of the world's oil production . . . that within its borders there is more crude oil and natural gas than in any other country. But it isn't enough to have the oil here, underground. We need it *now*. We need all we can get, *fast!*

Du Pont products serve on the front line in speeding the production of oil we need for victory. Special du Pont explosives and blasting agents for seismic prospecting help to discover hidden oil deposits—saving dollars and saving precious *time* that used to be wasted on dry holes. Du Pont neoprene chemical rubber, with its superior resistance to oil, is invaluable in drilling equipment, in the great hoses that are used to fill ocean-going tankers and railroad cars at top speed.

A whole list of du Pont chemicals is used in oil refining. Among them are solvents, acids and the petroleum engineer's 'doctor solutions.' Du Pont inhibitors stabilize high octane gasolines to help high speed battle planes fly faster and farther. Du Pont addition agents reduce the oxidation of lubricating oils and increase the strength of oil films. Du Pont plastics protect underground pipe-lines which carry oil quickly across-country. Du Pont finishes protect storage tanks, freight cars, trucks and oil tankers at sea.

These services spell speed in supplying America's armed forces with oil . . . oil they must have *fast!*

* * *

Whether you are concerned with dyestuffs or with foods, with paint or petroleum, skilled experience is available to you through the du Pont Technical Service Man. He is backed by 140 years of service to industry . . . 140 years of experience in solving difficult problems. Call on him when you need help. Every problem solved is one more step toward winning victory.

DU PONT
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E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., (INC.) **WILMINGTON, DELAWARE**

Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	- .30
single pkgs., same basis	lb.	.30	- .35
Bromoform, USP, 100-lb. lots, bots.	lb.	1.50	- —
cbys.	lb.	1.42	- —
Bromstyrol	lb.	4.30	- 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).			
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbs.	lb.	.80	- 1.00
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs.		.20	1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs.	lb.	.85	- 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs.	lb.	.45	- .50
Broomtops, bls.	lb.	.15	- .18
Brown[2], iron oxide, pure, precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.12	- —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks.	lb.	.02½	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0235	- —
Sap, crystals, dom., works	lb.	.12	- —
powdered	lb.	.13	- —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works	lb.	.03¾	- .05
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works.	lb.	.08¾	- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., f.o.b. works	lb.	.04	- .10
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works.	lb.	.06	- .10
Umber, American, bbls., works.	lb.	.03¾	- —
Italian type, Amer. replacement, bbls., works	lb.	.04¾	- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Af.	lb.	.04¾	- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans	lb.	.05¼	- —
Kansas City	lb.	.05¾	- —
Minneapolis	lb.	.0535	- —
Pittsburgh	lb.	.05	- —
ex car, Los Angeles	lb.	.05¾	- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle	lb.	.05½	- —
ex whse, Los Angeles	lb.	.05¾	- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle	lb.	.05¾	- —
Vandyke, regular, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09	- —
special	lb.	.12	- —
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.	oz.	.35	- —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.	oz.	.30	- —
Bryonia root, bls.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Buchu leaves, bls.	lb.	.80	- .82
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.	lb.	.65	- .67
cut and sifted, bbls.	lb.	.85	- .97
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.85	- .90
Burdock root, bls.	lb.	.33	- .40
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms.	lb.	.07½	- .08
Butane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3	gal.	.03	- .03½
Butternut bark, bls.	lb.	.08	- .09
Butyl acetate,[2] norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14½	- .168
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15	- .173
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	- .158
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., same terms	lb.	.10	- —
tanks, same terms	lb.	.08½	- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.14½	- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.60	- —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.32	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
Ether (see under Ehter).			
Lactate, dms.	lb.	.26½	- —
Laurate, dms., works	lb.	.42	- —
Myristate, dms, works	lb.	.41	- —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works	lb.	.35	- —
tech., dms., works	lb.	.29	- —
Phenylacetate, dms	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Phthalate,[6] dms., frt alld. E. of St. Louis	lb.	.20½	- .21½
Propionate, dms., divd	lb.	.16½	- .17
tanks	lb.	.15½	- —
Stearate, dms	lb.	.31	- —
Butyric ether, bots.	gal.	6.50	- 6.95
cns., works	lb.	.65	- .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N. Y.	lb.	.60	- —

C

Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.65	- 1.66
single jars	lb.	1.70	- —
5-lb. bots.	lb.	1.84	- 1.91
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	4.25	- —
25-lb. cans	lb.	4.09	- —
Lithopone (see Yellow).			
Metal,[1,4] pat., shapes, cs., divd.	lb.	.95	- —
ingots or sticks	lb.	.90	- —
Red (see Red).			
Selenide (see Red).			
Sulphite (see Yellow).			
Caffeine, 10,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	2.60	- —
25-lb. dms	lb.	2.63	- —
10-lb. cns	lb.	2.65	- —
1,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms.,	lb.	2.65	- —
10-lb. cns	lb.	2.70	- —
25-lb. dms	lb.	2.68	- —
4,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms.,	lb.	2.70	- —
25-lb. dms	lb.	2.73	- —
10-lb. cns	lb.	2.75	- —
100 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	2.80	- —
25-lb. dms	lb.	2.83	- —
10-lb. cns	lb.	2.85	- —
less than 100 lbs., 10-lb. cns.,	lb.	3.15	- —
Citrated, bots.	lb.	2.30	Nom.
Hydrobromide, bots.	lb.	5.29	- 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .40
Calamus root, peeled, NF, cs.,	lb.	No stocks	
bleached, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
dom., natural, bls.	lb.	.30	- .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd.	100 lbs.	3.00	- 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.07	- .08
l.c.l.	lb.	.07½	- .08½

Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for plant or whse. pick-up.

Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.65	- —
50 lbs., works	lb.	.67	- —
25 lbs., works	lb.	.70	- —
Carbide, dms., c.l., divd. 100 lbs.		4.75	- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse 100 lbs.		4.85	- —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting)			
Chloride, flake, paper bgs. 77-, 80%, c.l., divd.	ton.	18.50	-35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, divd.	ton.	21.50	-25.50
5-ton lots	ton.	28.50	-41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks.,	ton.	7.50	- —
Calcium, chloride, solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., divd.	ton.	18.00	-34.50
15 tons, divd.	ton.	21.45	-25.45
5-ton lots	ton.	28.45	-40.95

Calcium chloride c.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, and drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

CP, cryst., 100-lb. lots, bbls, jars	lb.	.28	- —
smaller lots, bbls., jars, bots.	lb.	.29	- .39
Gluconate, USP, grand., 150-lb.,	lb.	.52	- —
dms.	lb.	.57	- .59
cns.	lb.	.70	- —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.			
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	- —
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.43	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.68	- —
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	.62	- .65
Iodide, bots., jars	lb.	4.04	- 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs.	lb.	.27	- .28
Mandelate, dense, dms.	lb.	2.05	- 2.30
fluffy, dms.	lb.	2.05	- 2.30
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.28	- .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots.	per gram.	.50	- —
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports, shipt.	unit-ton.	No prices	
feeding grade, bgs., f.o.b. works	ton.	75.00	- —
food grade, f.o.b. works, 10 bbls. or over	lb.	.07	- .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., same basis,	lb.	.08	- .09
1 to 4 bbls., same basis,	lb.	.10	- —
medicinal, bbls.	lb.	.11½	- .12
dms.	lb.	.12½	- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.05¾	- —
5 tons and over, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.06	- —
less than 5 tons, same basis.	lb.	.06½	- —
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0635	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0705	- .0785
Resinate, precip., bbls., ton lots.	lb.	.15	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.16	- —
Stearate, precip., c.l.	lb.	.25	- —
ton lots.	lb.	.26	- —
less than ton lots.	lb.	.27	- .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).			
Sulphide, 70%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	46.00	- —
80%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	51.00	- —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs.		1.25	- —
Sulphocarbolate, 200-lb. bbls.	lb.	.48	- —
Calendula flowers, bls.	lb.	3.25	- 3.40
Calomel,[2] bbls., fib. dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.95	- —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs.	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
slabs, cs.	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
tablets, tins.	lb.	1.70	- 1.75
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.39½	- —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.42	- —
5 to 9 bbls.	lb.	.42½	- —
1 to 4 bbls.	lb.	.43½	- —
25 lbs. to 149 lbs.	lb.	.45½	- —
1 lb. to 24 lbs.	lb.	.52½	- —
USP, or import, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.66½	- —
1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.67½	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.68½	- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.79½	- —
1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.80½	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.81½	- —
Monobromate, bulk, 100-lb. lots,	lb.	3.10	- —
25 to 50-lb. lots.	lb.	3.20	- 3.25

Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).

Canary seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.09½	- .10
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.10	- .10¼
Canella alba bark, bls.	lb.	.29	- .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
powd., bxs.	lb.	2.45	- 2.50
Russian, cs.	lb.	6.00	- 6.25
powd., bxs.	lb.	6.25	- 6.30

Capsicum (see Pepper, red).

Caraway, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.78	- .80
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.85	- .90
afloat, bgs.	lb.	.60	- .80
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works.	lb.	.70	- —
smaller quantities, works.	lb.	.80	- —
98%, dms., ton lots, works.	lb.	.75	- —
smaller quantities, works.	lb.	.85	- —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).			
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.	lb.	.60	- —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works.	lb.	.60	- —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.225	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.235	- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.215	- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R.	lb.	.05	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05¾	- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.07	- .07½
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08	- .08½
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.06	- .08
Tetrachloride,[1,2] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.73	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.97-	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.07	- —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.60	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.87	- —
Zone 2, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.04	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.14	- —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.94	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.00	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.17	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.27	- —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.,	gal.	.83	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.90	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms.	gal.	1.07	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.17	- —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kan. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the States of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom, bleached, cs.	lb.	1.70	- 1.85
decorticated, cs.	lb.	1.65	- 1.90
green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
Ceylon, cs.	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).			
Carvol, bots.	lb.	22.50	-23.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.28	- .32
Case-hardening mixture, 30% lump, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.09	- —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.19	- —
5 tons, works.	lb.	.19¼	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.19½	- —
80-100 mesh, c.l., divd.	lb.	.19½	- —
5 tons, works.	lb.	.19¾	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.20	- —
Import, Argentine, 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., c. and f.	lb.	.07½ Nom.	
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid.	lb.	No prices	
New Zealand, 20-30 mesh, c.l., bgs., duty paid.	lb.	No prices	
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, thin quill,	bls.	.90	- .92
No. 1, regular, bls.	lb.	.80	- .82
shortstick, bls.	lb.	.75	- .78
broken, bls.	lb.	.73	- .75
China, buds, bgs.	lb.	.75	- .76
rolls, select, bls.	lb.	.68	- .70
broken, bls.	lb.	.65	- .67
Saigon, all medium, bls.	lb.	.85	- .90
all thin, bls.	lb.	.90	- .95
Cassia fistula, bakts.	lb.	.25	- .26
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	12.50	-15.00
Synth., bots.	lb.	19.00	- —
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports	long ton.	75.00	- —
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace,[1] dom., guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	19.00	- —
import, bgs., c.l.f. ports, shipment	ton.	No prices	
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100-lb. dms.	lb.	3.50	- —
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	1.02	Nom.
Indian	lb.	.30½	- .31½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose, acetate, flake, frt. alld.	lb.	.30	- —
granules, fine (18 or 40 mesh), frt. alld.	lb.	.35	- —
standard	lb.	.30	- —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5% butyryl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.45	- —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.46	- —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.47	- —
smaller pkgs., works.	lb.	.48	- —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 100-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.43	- —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.44	- —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.45	- —
smaller pkgs., works.	lb.	.46	- —

standard granules are 5c. per lb. higher. all quantities, fine granules (18 or 40 mesh) are 10c. per lb. higher.

Acetate-proprionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.45	- —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.46	- —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.47	- —
smaller pkgs, works.	lb.	.48	- —

standard granules are 5c. per lb. higher. all quantities, fine granules (18 or 40 mesh) are 10c. per lb. higher.

Triacetate, flake, frt. alld.	lb.	.30	- —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.	lb.	.60	- —
oxalate, USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.35	- —
kgs, works.	lb.	.37	- —
Chalk, precip., papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	32.50	- —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	30.00	- —
other industries, and paints, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00	- —
drugs, dentifrices and cosmetics., c.l., spot.	lb.	.02¾	- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian type, cs.	lb.	.65	- .70
Roman, bls.	lb.	3.25	Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., divd., Ala., Del., Ja., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va.	ton.	37.90	- —
Colo.	ton.	34.50	- —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.	ton.	38.30	- —
Ill. (except river points), Minn., Neb., Wis.	ton.	32.50	- —
Indiana	ton.	33.50	- —
Ill. (river points, Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso), Ia.	ton.	27.50	- —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex.	ton.	28.50	- —
Michigan	ton.	35.00	- —
Ohio	ton.	35.00	- —
Penn.	ton.	37.30	- —
Utah	ton.	38.50	- —
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06	- .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0275	- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.0225	- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).			
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.50	- —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	16.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	7.50	- —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks.,	ton.	8.50	- —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	9.50	-15.50
wet grd., silk-bolt., 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	9.50	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	12.50	- —
import., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.,	ton.	19.00	-24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.,	ton.	41.00	- —
Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.93	- .95
500 lbs.	lb.	.96	- .98
100 lbs.	lb.	.98	- 1.00
25 lbs.	lb.	1.00	- 1.02
1-10 lbs.	lb.	1.05	- 1.07
dms., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.90	- .92
500 lbs.	lb.	.93	- .96
100 lbs.	lb.	.95	- .97
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, 100 lbs., or more, works.	lb.	.32	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.35	- —
Chlorine,[2,6] liquid, cyls., c.l., divd., N.Y.	lb.	.05¼	- —
contracts, divd. N. Y.	lb.	.05¼	- —
l.c.l., divd. N. Y.	lb.	.07¼	- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75	- —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
2, works, frt. equalized	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
1, works, frt. equalized	100 lbs.	3.00	- —
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.	lb.	.20	- —
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.22	- —
50-lb. dms.	lb.	.23	- —
USP, 650-lb. dms.	lb.	.30	- —
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.32	- —
50-lb. dms.	lb.	.33	- —
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld.	lb.	.80	- —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.	lb.	.85	- —
25-lb. cyls., works.	lb.	1.00	- 1.15
1-lb. bot., case 2, works.	lb.	1.25	- —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls.,	lb.	.22	- —
solut., 8½%, cs, bbls.	lb.	.07¾	- .08½
7½%, cs., bbls.	lb.	.07	- .07½
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	16.00	- —
Cre, residue, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00	- —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).			
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.	lb.	6.03	- 7.00
Cinchona bark, quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
20 in., thick, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
20 in., medium, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
broken quill, red, bgs.	lb.	.19	- .20
yellow, bgs.	lb.	.19	- .20
Cinchonidine,[6] small, crys., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.89	+ .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.53	+ .13½

* Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.62	+ .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.66	+ .13½
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42	+ .13½

* Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, 25-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	3.55	- 3.60
1 and 5-lb. bots.	lb	3.70	- 3.80
100 lbs., dms.	lb.	3.50	- —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2, bls.	lb.	.62	- .63
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	5.50	- 7.00
Citrine ointment,[3] jars.	lb.	.93	- 1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75	- 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	6.00	- 7.00
Clove, Zanzibar.	lb.	.18½	- .18¾
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.	lb.	.26	- .28
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.25	- —
l.c.l., works.	bbl.	8.75	- —
tanks, works.	gal.	.07½	- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.75	- —
l.c.l., works.	bbl.	9.25	- —
tanks, works.	gal.	.08½	- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works.	dm.	8.25	- —
l.c.l., works.	dm.	8.75	- —
refd., dms., c.l., works.	dm.	9.25	- —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., divd.	lb.	.83¾	- —
feed grade, 23% Co., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.25	- —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works,	lb.	1.58	- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.85	- —
Chloride, kgs., works.	lb.	.87½	- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.25	- —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.	lb.	2.04	- —
feed grade, 62% Co., 100 lbs.	lb.	2.25	- —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms.	lb.	.32	- .35
solid, 8½%, dms.	lb.	.44	- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co.,	100 lbs.	1.25	- —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.44	Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.	lb.	1.84	- —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co.,	100 lbs.	1.75	- —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.	lb.	.15	- —
1%, cobalt oxide, bbls.	lb.	.15	- —
2%, cobalt oxide, bbls.	lb.	.16	- —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls.	lb.	.18	- —
precip., dms., divd.	lb.	.38	- —
Sulphate,[6] dms.	lb.	.65	- —
feed grade, 21% Co., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	- —
Cobalt-Ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., 100 lbs.	lb.	.75	- —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns.	oz.	9.75	- —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.37	- .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.	lb.	.38	- .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, f.o.b. shipping point.	lb.	.25½	- —
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.21	- .22
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50	- —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.60	- —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50	- —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.09	- .11
blue, bls.	lb.	.09	- .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.	oz.	38.00	-63.00
Colchicum seed, bgs.	lb.	6.00	Nom.
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs.	lb.	.19½	- .20½
cns., 30 lbs.	lb.	.23	- .29½
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs.	lb.	.21	- .22
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.25	- .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	1.10	- 1.35
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.14	- .15
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.10½	- .11
Conium leaves, bls.	lb.	1.18	- 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns.	lb.	.47	- .49
S.A., USP, cns.	lb.	.50	- .52
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., divd.	lb.	.24	- —
smaller containers, divd.	lb.	.26	- —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.18	- .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.23½	- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.	lb.	.54	- .58
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.15	- 5.19
Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic	lb.	.12	- .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.16	- .18½
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½	- .29½
Copper, oxide, black, bbls., tons, works.	lb.	.19½	- .21
Red, com'l, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.20	- .22
Resinate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.15½	- .16
Sulphate, 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works.	100 lbs.	5.15	- 5.50
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis,	100 lbs.	5.30	- 5.65
6-15 bbls., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.40	- 5.75
1-5 bbls., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.65	- 6.00
monohydrated, dms., c.l. dealers, f.o.b. works.	100 lbs.	9.20	- —
l.c.l., dealers.	100 lbs.	10.20	- —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bxs., c.l., works.	ton.	17.00	- —
bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	20.00	- —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works.	100 lbs.	1.55	- —
1-4, works.	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	14.00	- —

Copra, Coast, shipment	lb.	No prices
Coriander, Morocco, bgs	lb.	.11½- .17
Indian, bgs	lb.	.08½- .09
Corn silk, bls	lb.	.20 - .22
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.54 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.69 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.24 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls	lb.	.14 - .15
Cottonseed, hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00 - —
meal, 8%, Southeast mills for September	ton.	35.00 - —
Coumarin, 25-lb. cns	lb.	2.75 - —
1-lb. cns	lb.	2.90 - —
1-oz. cns	lb.	3.25 - —
less than 5, cns	lb.	4.15 - 4.65
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.60 - .75
Cranesbill root, bls	lb.	.18 - .19
Cream of tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipm't.	lb.	.57½- —
smaller lots, bbls	lb.	.58 - —
kgs.	lb.	.58½- —
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms.	lb.	.80 - .85
bots.	lb.	1.00 - 1.04
hardwood, USP, bots	lb.	.60 - .77
Pine, dms	gal.	.28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys	lb.	2.10 - 2.39
Oil, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.15½- —
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works	gal.	.141 - —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.	gal.	.26 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.18 - 18½
Cresol,[4] USP, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼- —
tanks	lb.	.10 - —
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 - —
tanks	lb.	.08¾- —
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.18 - —
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alid. E. of Miss. River	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09½- —
natural, c.l.	100 lbs.	8.75 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.25 - —
Cube root,[3] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C.	lb.	.40 - .41
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.		
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs	lb.	.75 - .85
powd., cs	lb.	.82 - .90
Culver's root, bls	lb.	.28 - .30
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs	lb.	.17½- .18
Morocco, bgs	lb.	.18 - .18½
Indian, bgs	lb.	.14¼- .14¾
Persian, bgs	lb.	.15¼- .15¾
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N.Y., duty paid	lb.	None available.
Cyanamid,[2,5] fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs. Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts	unit-ton.	1.52½ Nom.
granular, fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont.	unit-ton.	1.62½ Nom.
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms.	lb.	.10¾- —
lump, dms.	lb.	.09¾- —
75%, gran., dms.	lb.	.15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks.	lb.	.16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks.	lb.	.23 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works.	lb.	.32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.	gal.	.27 - —

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Damiana leaves, bls	lb.	.15 - .16
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.33 - .34
Decanol, normal, tech., 360 lbs., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.18 - .19
Degras,[5] common, dom., bbls.	lb.	.12 - .12½
neutral, dom., bbls	lb.	.26 - .30
Derris root,[2] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.		
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.80 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	3.95 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.15 - —
Potato, bgs., dom., c.l.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., bgs	lb.	.10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).		
Diacetyl, bots	lb.	9.50 -11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl Ether).		
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.21 - —
Diamyl sulphate. l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.105 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.112 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.17 - —
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific coast	ton.	22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard	ton.	55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.10 - .16
import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.i.f.	ton.	No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.i.f.	lb.	.02 - .03
l.c.l.	lb.	.04 - .06
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.64 - —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).		
Phthalate,[2,6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20 - —
cns., works	lb.	.23½- —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., works.	lb.	.45 - .47
Tartrate, dom., dms	lb.	.92 - —
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate dibasic).		
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
tanks	lb.	.14 - —
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.037 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
tanks	lb.	.08 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.23½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.22½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.76 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.81 - —
Diethylamino ethanol, l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alid. E. of Miss. River	lb.	.55 - —
Diethylanilin, dms	lb.	.40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25 - —
refd., 99%, dms	lb.	.30 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33 - —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½- —
tanks	lb.	.21 - —
Diethyl sulphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 - —
tanks	lb.	.12 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.	lb.	.22½- .24½
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms	lb.	.50 - .60
Diglygol laurate, dms	lb.	.31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works,	lb.	.19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs	lb.	.08¾- .09¼
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.22 - —
l.c.l., dms	lb.	.24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.	lb.	.18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs	lb.	.35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms	lb.	.18 - —
oily, dms	lb.	.08 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd.	lb.	.44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd	lb.	.46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd	lb.	.47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alid.	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).		
Dipentene, dms	gal.	.59 - .61
tanks	gal.	.51 - —
dest., dist., dms	gal.	.55 - .58
tanks	gal.	.48 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms.	lb.	.43 - .45
cns.	lb.	.48 - .50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.	lb.	.25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd.	lb.	.35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd	lb.	.36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd	lb.	.37 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).		
Divi-Divi, Colombian	ton.	80.00 - —
Venezuelan	ton.	80.00 - —
Doggrass root, imp. cut NF, bls.,	lb.	.50 - 1.50
domestic, bls	lb.	.36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls	lb.	.07 - .09
Dovers powder, USP, cns	lb.	2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs	lb.	1.00 - 1.13
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—		
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns	lb.	13.50 - —
	lb.	17.50 - —
Green FD&C green, No. 2, cns.		
FD&C green, No. 3, cns	lb.	27.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns	lb.	13.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.05 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—		
Red, FD&C, red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns	lb.	8.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns	lb.	17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns	lb.	5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns	lb.	4.15 - —
drugs and cosmetics:—		
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.05 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.05 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns.	lb.	8.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns.	lb.	8.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—		
Black, D&C black, No. 1	lb.	8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6	lb.	13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns.,	lb.	12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns	lb.	12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns.	lb.	8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns	lb.	15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns	lb.	15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns	lb.	17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5	lb.	6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17	lb.	8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18	lb.	18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns	lb.	15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns	lb.	8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33	lb.	13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns	lb.	12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns.	lb.	8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 3, cns	lb.	8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11	lb.	10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—		
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3	lb.	21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8	lb.	7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1 cns.	lb.	8.35 - —

SPOT DELIVERIES

COPPER SULPHATE

Gum Arabic
Copper Carbonate
Sodium Silico Fluoride
Bichromates
Barium Chloride
Sodium Hydrosulphite
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK • PHONE LE 2-9740

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Color Index scale):—

36	Chrome yellow 2G	lb.	.65	- .70
40	Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50	- 1.00
53	Victoria violet	lb.	.80	- 1.00
165	Lake red C	lb.	.70	- .80
170	Fast red A	lb.	.56	- .60
180	Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
189	Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	- .90
189	Lake red R, powd	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
	Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	- .50
202	Chrome blue black U	lb.	.35	- .42
204	Chrome black A	lb.	.42	- .45
208	Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	- 2.00
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
262	Cloth red 2B	lb.	.80	- .80
280	Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	- 1.00
299	Chrome black F	lb.	.85	- .88
307	Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	- .85
326	Direct cast scarlet	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
304	Paper yellow	lb.	.83	- .90
365	Chrysophenin G	lb.	.58	- .70
394	Direct violet N	lb.	.80	- .85
382	Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
387	Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	- 1.30
401	Developed black BHN,	lb.	.45	- .60
406	Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66	- .70
415	Direct orange B	lb.	.60	- .70
419	Direct fast red F	lb.	.70	- .73
429	Direct brown M	lb.	.55	- .57
448	Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.65	- .67
495	Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	- .50
502	Direct azcrin G	lb.	.75	- .80
512	Direct blue RD	lb.	.80	- 1.00
518	Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.20	- 1.30
520	Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	- 1.00
529	Direct fast black FF	lb.	.55	- 1.00
581	Direct black EW	lb.	.50	- .54
582	Direct black RX	lb.	.35	- .45
592	Direct green B	lb.	.50	- .55
594	Direct green G	lb.	.50	- .55
596	Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85	- 1.00
620	Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
698	Acid violet	lb.	1.00	- 3.00
812	Primulin	lb.	.70	- .73
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
845	Nigrosin (water soluble),	lb.	.35	- .50
1177	Indigo, 20 p.c. paste	lb.	.15	- .18
	Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	- 1.00
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20	- .25
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.45	- 1.00
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	- .50
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	- —
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	- .54
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	- .50
	Zambesi black	lb.	.75	- .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—				
865	Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.36	- .44
Blue:—				
1075	Alizarin astrol base	lb.	15.00	- —
1078	Alizarin cyanin green base	lb.	6.00	- —
Brown:—				
	Brown	lb.	1.15	- —
Green:—				
1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	5.00	- —
	Green	lb.	.75	- —
Orange:—				
24	Sudan I	lb.	.75	- —
	Red shade	lb.	.75	- —
Red:—				
75	Sudan II	lb.	1.05	- —
258	Sudan IV	lb.	.95	- —
749	Rhodamine B (oil pink)	lb.	2.50	- —
1080	Anthraquinone violet base	lb.	6.00	- —
689	Oil violet	lb.	.50	- —
Yellow:—				
15	Amidoazobenzene yellow	lb.	.90	- —
17	Amidoazotoluene yellow,	lb.	.75	- —
61	Yellow OB	lb.	1.40	- 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—				
246	Naphthol blue black S	lb.	.50	- —
873	Methylene gray	lb.	1.50	- —
729	Victoria blue B	lb.	1.85	- —
861	Indulin	lb.	.87	- —
909	New blue P	lb.	1.30	- —
922	Methylene blue	lb.	1.00	- —
1054	Alizarin saphirol B	lb.	1.90	- —
1180	Indigotin IA	lb.	.85	- —
Blue:—				
714	Patent blue A	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Brown:—				
234	Resorcin brown Y	lb.	.65	- —
235	Resorcin dark brown R	lb.	.66	- —
231	Bismarck brown G	lb.	.47	- .72
232	Bismarck brown R	lb.	.47	- .72
793	Phosphin	lb.	4.65	- —
Green:—				
5	Naphthol green B	lb.	1.00	- —
657	Malachite green	lb.	1.35	- —
662	Brilliant green	lb.	2.00	- —
666	Guinea green B	lb.	1.15	- —
737	Wool green S	lb.	.58	- —
924	Methylene green B	lb.	1.55	- —
1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	2.00	- —
Orange:—				
10	Chrysoidin G	lb.	.44	- —
21	Chrysoidin R	lb.	.47	- —
27	Orange G	lb.	.50	- —
151	Orange I	lb.	.31	- .33
161	Orange R	lb.	.34	- —
31	Amidonaphthol red G	lb.	.42	- —
87	Amidonaphthol red 6B	lb.	.68	- —
Red:—				
79	Popceau R	lb.	.48	- —
88	Fast red B	lb.	1.05	- —
176	Fast red A	lb.	.54	- —
179	Azorubin	lb.	.60	- —
183	Crocein scarlet 3BX	lb.	.72	- .75
185	Cochineal red A	lb.	.60	- —
252	Brilliant crosein M	lb.	.68	- —
677	Fuchsin	lb.	2.10	- —
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	3.50	- —
752	Rhodamine 6B	lb.	4.50	- —
768	Eosin G	lb.	1.50	- —
841	Safranin	lb.	1.45	- —
Violet:—				
680	Methy violet B	lb.	.75	- —
681	Crysta violet C	lb.	1.75	- —
695	Acid violet 4BN	lb.	.88	- —
Yellow:—				
10	Naphthol yellow S	lb.	.88	- —
138	Metanil yellow	lb.	.56	- .58
636	Fast light yellow	lb.	1.25	- —
639	Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.15	- —
640	Tartrazin	lb.	.80	- —
655	Auramine	lb.	1.27	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—				
864	Nigrosin	lb.	.36	- .44
Blue:—				
860	Indulin	lb.	.60	- .70
Brown:—				
331	Bismarck brown	lb.	1.50	- —
Green:—				
637	Malachite green base	lb.	2.00	- —
Orange:—				
20	Chrysolin G	lb.	.95	- —
21	Chrysoidin R	lb.	.96	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Red:—				
677	Fuchsin, magenta, base,	lb.	7.25	- —
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	4.75	- —
Yellow:—				
67	Amidoazotoluene yellow,	lb.	.75	- —
655	Auramine	lb.	2.00	- —
800	Chinolin yellow SS	lb.	2.00	- —
Violet:—				
680	Methyl violet base	lb.	.85	- —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

	Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.19	- .23
	Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
	yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	.98	- 1.00
	imported	lb.	.98	- 1.00
	Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.80	- .92
	Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.18	- .19
	Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.14	- .15
	powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.20	- .21
	select, bndls	lb.	.19	- .20
	Emetine hydrochloride, bots	oz.	33.00	-34.50
	Ephedra, bls	lb.	.21	- .22
	Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots	oz.	1.15	- 1.65
	hydrochloride or sulphate, tins	oz.	.95	- 1.45
	synth, USP, hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.65	- —
	anhyd., bots., 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.65	- —
	hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.50	- —
	Sulphate, cryst., tins 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.48	- —
	Epsom salt. tech., bgs	100 lbs.	1.80	- —
	bbls.	100 lbs.	1.90	- —
	Epsom salt prices on technical and USP are on the basis of freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.			
	USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
	l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.25	- —
	smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
	bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
	l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
	smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.60	- —
	kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
	l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.60	- —
	smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.85	- —
	dried, bgs., l.c.	lb.	.08	- .09
	Ergot, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.85	- 1.95
	Eserine, bots	oz.	No prices	
	Salicylate, bots	oz.	41.00	-48.00
	Sulphate, bots	oz.	41.00	-48.00
	Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).			
	Amyl (see Amyl, ether).			
	Butyl, l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	- —
	Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).			
	Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs.	lb.	.98	- 1.10
	Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dms.	lb.	.11	- —
	27-lb. dms	lb.	.15½	- .16
	USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.60	- .61
	Synth., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	- —
	tanks	lb.	.12½	- —
	Ethyl acetate,[3] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	- .13
	l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12½	- .13½
	tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- .12
	95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	- .13¼
	l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	- .13¼
	tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	- .12¼
	NF, 190-lb. dms	lb.	.14½	- .15½
	Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	- —
	l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38	- —
	Benzoate, bots	lb.	.90	- 1.00
	Bromide, tech., dms	lb.	.50	- .55
	Caproate, cns	lb.	1.30	- 1.40
	Chloride, dms	lb.	.18	- .20
	Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.50	- 3.75
	Formate, cns., dms	lb.	.27¾	- —
	Iodide, bots	lb.	3.50	- 3.60
	Lactate, 55 gal. dms., works,	lb.	.33½	- —
	5-gal. dms., works	lb.	.37½	- .39½
	Myristate, dms., works	lb.	.55	- —
	Oleate, dms., works	lb.	.47	- —
	Oenanthate, dms	lb.	.75	- 1.25
	Oxalate, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	- —
	Oxyhydrate, bots	gal.	7.50	- 8.00
	Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.77	- —
	Vanillin, 25-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.25	- —
	5-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.30	- —
	1-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.40	- —
	Ethylcellulose,[4] std., cns., 5,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.50	- —
	less than 5,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52	- .60
	Ethylene, dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld	lb.	.0742	- —
	West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0792	- —
	l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld	lb.	.0795	- —
	West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0841	- —
	Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15½	- —
	l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	- .19½
	tanks	lb.	.14½	- —
	Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.16½	- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	- .20½
	tanks works	lb.	.15½	- —
	Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.14½	- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	- .16½
	tanks works	lb.	.13½	- —
	Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	- —
	l.c.l., dms	lb.	.12½	- .15½
	tanks, works	lb.	.10½	- —
	Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	- —
	tanks works	lb.	.14½	- —
	Ethyldiethanalamine, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.80	- —
	5-gal. lots to dms., works,	lb.	.90	- —
	less than 5-gal. lots, works,	lb.	1.00	- —
	distilled mixture, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.60	- —
	5-gal. lots to dms., works	lb.	.70	- —
	less than 5-gal. lots, works, cns	lb.	.80	- —
	undistilled mixture, 5c. less than distilled mixture.			
	Ethylmonoethanolamine, l. c. l., dms., works	lb.	.80	- —
	5-gal. lots to dms., works	lb.	.90	- —
	less than 5-gal. lots, works, cns	lb.	1.00	- —
	distilled mixture, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.60	- —
	5-gal. lots to dms., works,	lb.	.70	- —
	less than 5-gal. lots, works,	lb.	.80	- —
	undistilled mixture, 5c. less than distilled mixture.			
	Ethylidinanilin, dms	lb.	.45	- .47½
	Eucalptol, cns., dms	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
	Eucalptus leaves, bls	ro.	.10	- .13
	Eugenol, cns., dms	lb.	2.75	- 2.80
	Euphorbia, bls	lb.	.12	- .13

F

	Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	14.00	-17.50
	l.c.l., minimum 2 tons	ton.	17.00	-20.50
	glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	9.75	-12.25
	l.c.l., minimum 2 tons	ton.	12.75	-16.25
	pottery, bulk, Me., works	ton.	17.00	-19.00
	N.C., works	ton.	17.00	-19.00
	l.c.l., minimum 2 tons,	ton.	20.00	-22.00
	Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.14	- .14½
	Indian, bgs	lb.	.08	- .08½
	Fenugreek seed, bgs	lb.	.08¾	- .09¼
	Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works	ton.	35.00	- —
	l.c.l.	ton.	40.00	- —
	Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.13½	- .14
	smaller lots, works	lb.	.15	- —
	water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.14½	- .15
	smaller lots, works	lb.	.17	- —
	Fir, balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	18.00	-19.00
	Oregon, bbls	gal.	1.85	- 2.25
	Fish berries, bgs	lb.	.24	- .25
	Fish[1] meal, grd., bgs., East Coast fish factories	ton.	72.50	- —
	scrap, menhaden, new catch, if if and when made, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast fish factories	ton.	69.50	- —
	acid, 6-7% ammon., 3% a.p.a., bulk, Carolina and Florida fish factories	unit-ton.	4.00	& .50
	Long Island fish factories,	unit-ton.	4.00	& .50
	Flake white, dom., bbls	lb.	.09	- —
	kegs	lb.	.11	- —
	Fleaseed, French, black, bgs	lb.	.65	- .70
	Indian, blonde, bgs	lb.	.15	- .17
	Fluorspar, dom.,[1] No. 1 ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. mines	net ton.	28.00	-32.00
	bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines	ton.	34.00	- —
	washed gravel, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines	net ton.	24.00	- —
	No. 2, lump, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines	net ton.	24.00	- —
	crude, 70% f.o.b. N. Mex., mines	net ton.	10.00	- —
	85%, f.o.b., Colorado mines,	net ton.	11.50	- —
	imported, 85.5%, duty paid	short ton.	26.00	- —
	Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0550	- .0575
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	- .0625
	dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0515	- .0540
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.0565	- .0590
	tanks	lb.	.04	- 04¼
	Formaldehyde prices are under 4½c. to 9½c. OPA ceiling.			
	Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	.30	- .40
	Fullers earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines	ton.	8.50	-15.00
	f.o.b. Tex. mines	ton.	12.50	- —
	import, Eng., bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y.	ton.	30.00	-40.00
	Fumitory herb, bls	lb.	.58	- .60
	Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.15	- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	- .25
	tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs.	lb.	.10	- —
	tanks, works	lb.	.09	- —
	dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- .20
	Fusel oil, crude, dms., incl., works	gal.	.75	- —
	refd., dms., incl., dlvd	lb.	.18½	- .19½
	Fustic, cryst., bags, No. 1	lb.	.32	- —
	No. 2	lb.	.30	- —
	No. 3	lb.	.28	- —
	extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.16	- —
	No. 2	lb.	.15	- —
	No. 3	lb.	.12½	- —

G

	G salt, bbls	lb.	.45	- —
	Galangal root, bls	lb.	.28	- .30
	Gambier, common, cases	lb.	No prices	
	plantation, cases	lb.	No prices	
	cubes, Singapore, cases	lb.	.30	Nom.
	extract, bbls	lb.	.09½	- .12
	Gasoline[1] at refinery:—			
	Bayonne, US motor, 65 octane, tanks, ex tax	gal.	.0895	- —
	72-74 octane, ex tax	gal.	.092	- —
	California 78 octane at refineries, tanks	gal.	.075	- —
	Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax	gal.	.05¼	- —
	Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks, car lots, ex tax	gal.	.06	- —
	Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks,	gal.	.05½	- .06
	Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax	gal.	.05½	- .06
	natural, 26-70, tanks	gal.	.03¾	- —
	Gelatin, silver, cs	lb.	.90	- .97
	Geisemium root, bls	lb.	.15	- .19
	Gentian root, bls	lb.	.55	- .65
	grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.58	- .67
	powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.60	- .69
	Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms	lb.	3.50	- 4.50
	Ginger, African, No. 1, bls	lb.	.45	- .46
	Calicut, bgs	lb.	.25½	- .26
	Cochin, unbleached, bgs	lb.	.25	- .26
	bleached, bgs	lb.	.27	- .27½
	Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.45	- .47
	medium, bgs	lb.	.42	- .43
	grinding, bright, bgs	lb.	.41	- .42
	Ginseng root, wild Southern, cs.	lb.	12.00	-13.00
	Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).			
	cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.05	- 1.28
	5 tons or over, works,	100 lbs.	1.15	- 1.35
	less than 5 tons, works,	100 lbs.	1.25	- 1.45
	import, bgs	100 lbs.	No prices	
	Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bxs., c.l., dlvd. East of Midwest	lb.	.16	- —
	l.c.l.	lb	.17	- —
	30/58, c.l.	lo.	.15½	- —
	l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	- —
	58/82, c.l.	lb.	.17	- —
	58 millepoise, 82 jellygrams, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.18	- —
	82/108, c.l.	lb.	.18½	- —
	l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
	hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	- —
	bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	- —
	122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	- —
	bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	- —
	150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	- —
	bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	- —
	178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	- —
	bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	- —
	Glue, hide, 207-236 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	- —
	237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19	- —
	bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	- —
	267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	- —
	bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½	- —
	299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	- —
	bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	- —
	331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	- —
	bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	- —
	363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23	- —
	bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	- —
	395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	- —
	bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½	- —
	428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25	- —
	bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½	- —
	461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	- —
	bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½	- —
	495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	- —
	bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	- —

Hide glue transportation charges in excess of 75c. per hundredweight may be added. Prices are those established for sale by producers; prices for glue sold by jobbers are 2c. to 2½c. per pound higher according to grade. Less carlot prices are 1c. per pound higher than carlot. Maximum prices for chrome glue and coney glue in car-load lots, wherein the jelly test in grams is 267 or higher, are 2c. per pound higher than the prices established above, while those for these glues, wherein the jelly test is below 267, are 1c. per pound higher than the above prices.

	Glycerin[1], Zones A and C, C.P., (B.P. 98%), drums, carlots, dlvd	lb.	.18¾	- —
	less carlots, dlvd	lb.	.19¼	- —
	tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18½	- —
	C.P. (USP 95%), drums, carlots, dlvd	lb.	.18¾	- —
	less carlots, dlvd	lb.	.18¾	- —
	tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18	- —
	dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, drums, carlots, dlvd	lb.	.18¾	- —
	less carlots, dlvd	lb.	.18¾	- —
	tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18	- —
	soaplye, 80%, drums, car lots, dlvd	lb.	.11½	- —
	less carlots, dlvd	lb.	.11½	- —
	tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	- —
	saponification, 88% to refiners, drums, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12¾	- —
	less carlots, dlvd	lb.	.13¾	- —
	tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	- —
	saponification, 88%, individual users, dms., c.l., f.o.b. point of manufacture	lb.	.13¾	- —
	less carlots, same basis.	lb.	.14¾	- —
	tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾	- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher.

Zone A means all points east of and including N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col., east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglass, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.

Zone B means the territory betweeen Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klicjitat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamatch; Nev., Ariz., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.

Zone C means the territory west of Zone B.

	Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins	lb.	1.70	- 2.00
	Glycol boriborate, dms	lb.	.22	- —
	Phthalate, dms	lb.	.38	- —
	Stearate, dms	lb.	.26	- —
	Gold, U.S. purchase price	oz.	35.00	- —
	Chloride, acid brown, bots.	oz.	20.75	-21.00
	yellow, bots	oz.	18.75	-19.00
	Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.,	oz.	13.00	- —
	USP IX, bots	oz.	14.50	-14.75
	Gold of pleasure seed, bgs	lb.	.28	- .29
	Goldenseal root, bls	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
	powd., bxs	lb.	4.25	- 4.50
	Grains of Paradise, bgs	lb.	.28	- .36
	Graphite,[6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- —
	bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	- —
	65% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02½	- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	- —
	bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾	- —
	80% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	- —
	bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½	- —
	Grease,[1,5] house, loose	lb.	.08¼	- —
	white, loose	lb.	.08¾	- —
	Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).			
	Green,[2] chrome, CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.23	- —
	6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.24	- —
	11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25	- —
	16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25½	- —
	21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26	- —
	26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26½	- —
	26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26½	- —
	31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27½	- —
	36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.29	- —
	41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.30½	- —
	46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.33	- —
	reduced, color content up to 5%, same basis	lb.	.06¾	- —
	9-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.07½	- —
	11-13%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08	- —
	14-16%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¼	- —
	17-19%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08½	- —
	20-21%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¾	- —
	22-23%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09	- —
	24-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09¼	- —
	26-27%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09½	- —
	28-29%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10	- —
	30-31%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.10¼	- —
	32-33%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12	- —
	34-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13	- —
	36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14	- —
	41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
	46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17½	- —
	51-55%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
	56-60%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
	61-65%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
	66-70%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
	71-75%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.21	- —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga. La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph: 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast: for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Canco Announces NEW FIBRE CONTAINERS

★ ★ ★

Revolutionary new lithographed containers look like metal . . . are made on existing can-making machinery with novel attachments added . . . and in most cases permit the use of present packing equipment.

★ ★ ★

AFTER MANY MONTHS of experimentation, the American Can Company has developed a revolutionary method for making cans with fibre bodies on machines *formerly used for the manufacture of metal ones!*

In this practical fashion, Canco will ease the container situation for many of you who manufacture dry products and whose supplies of metal containers have been curtailed through government order.

These new fibre containers will be suitable for most dry products, such as drugs, tobacco, cosmetics, spices, powders, etc.

Canco will share this new development with the entire can-making industry so that the demands of the trade may then be met during the war emergency.

Canco customers may place orders for all-fibre cans up to the limit of production capacity on existing equipment. Fibre containers with metal ends will be supplied to the extent that black plate is made available for the manufacture of ends.

In announcing this new development, Canco believes it is only *one* instance in *one* industry of how the American way of free enterprise and mutual help pays off in wartime.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Largest Manufacturers of Metal and Fibre Containers"

Green, chrome oxide, drums, pure, works..lb. .24 - —
Tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.75 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
strained, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms., 25 lbs..lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.80
Gum aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber sort, cleaned, bgs..lb. .16 - .17
powd., bbls.....lb. .22 - .23
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - 42
Copal, Congo, No. 1 unsorted.lb. .14¾- —
No. 2, unsorted.....lb. .12⅝- —
No. 3, unsorted.....lb. .11¼- —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark..lb. .14½- —
Boeas, Macassar, light....lb. .15¼- —
Loba, A.....lb. .14 - —
B .....lb. .13⅜- —
C .....lb. .13⅜- —
CBB .....lb. .12 - —
CNE .....lb. .10 - —
D .....lb. .12⅜- —
DBB .....lb. .11 - —
Du .....lb. .08⅞- —
DK .....lb. .09½- —
dust .....lb. .07⅝- —
MA .....lb. .09¾- —
MB .....lb. .09¼- —
WS .....lb. .11⅜- —
Philippine, amber sorts...lb. .10½- —
extra pale sorts.....lb. .12⅜- —
nubs .....lb. .13¾- —
pale chips.....lb. .13 - —
scraped .....lb. .15 - —
seeds and dust.....lb. .08¾- —
small pale chips.....lb. .11¾- —
Sambas and white split chips lb. .15½- —
Singapore dust.....lb. .08¾- —
spirit soluble, CBB.....lb. .12 - —
DBB .....lb. .11 - —
MA .....lb. .09¾- —
MB .....lb. .09¼- —
WS .....lb. .12¼- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine...lb. .22½- —
chips .....lb. .12½- —
mixed .....lb. .17⅜- —
nubs .....lb. .18⅝- —
split .....lb. .19½- —
Dammar, Batavia A.....lb. .35⅜- —
A/C .....lb. .31¼- —
A/D .....lb. .28⅜- —
A/E .....lb. .25⅝- —
B .....lb. .34⅜- —
C .....lb. .28⅝- —
D .....lb. .25⅝- —
dust .....lb. .13⅜- —
E .....lb. .18¾- —
F .....lb. .13⅜- —
dust .....lb. .13⅜- —
Sinpagore, No. 1.....lb. .30⅝- —
2 .....lb. .25⅞- —
3 .....lb. .12⅝- —
chips .....lb. .23½- —
dust .....lb. .13 - —
seeds .....lb. .17¾- —
East Indian, Batu, bold, scraped. lb. .10¼- —
unscraped .....lb. .09 - —
chips .....lb. .05¾- —
dust .....lb. .05½- —
nubs and chips.....lb. .05¾- —
black, bold scraped.....lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips.....lb. .07¼- —
chips .....lb. .11½- —
dust .....lb. .05½- —
nubs .....lb. 13⅜- —
Rasak, bold.....lb. .22⅜- —
chips .....lb. .11⅝- —
dust .....lb. .05½- —
nubs .....lb. .16⅜- —

On arrivals since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA's amended order M-63 to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8½% for freight, marine and war risk insurance.

Gums, copal, Congo and Pontianak are packed in bgs.; Manila copal gums are packed in baskets; dammar gums are packed in cases; East India gums are packed in bgs.; gum elemi is packed in cans. Prices are in carload lots, ex dock or ex whse, San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per lb. higher.

Elemi .....lb. .08⅞- —
Ester, ordinary, car-load lots, N. Eng., Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo., f.o.b. cars, destination.....lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - .11
ten drums, N. Eng., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .10½- .11¾
single drums, N. Eng., etc. lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .10¾- .12

Ester gum spot prices are ½c. per pound higher.

Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .15
Guaiac (see Guaiac resins).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .14 - .33
Kauri, Bush, bold.....lb. .40 - —
assorted .....lb. .35 - —
chips .....lb. .32 - —
dark .....lb. .18 - —
bright .....lb. .18 - —
BXXX .....lb. .77 - —
B1 .....lb. .34 - —
B2 .....lb. .30 - —
B3 .....lb. .27½- —
80% chips.....lb. .16 - —
XXX .....lb. .66 - —
1 .....lb. .43 - —
2 .....lb. .31 - —
3 .....lb. .22 - —

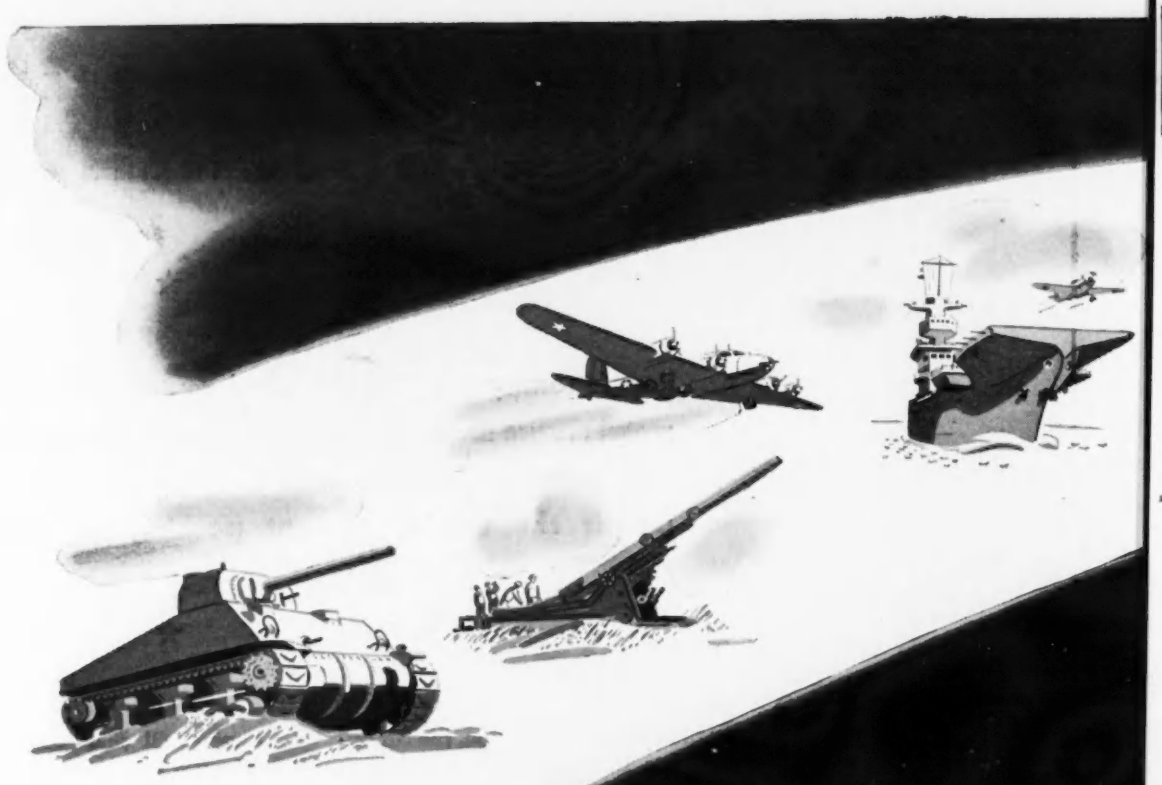
Gum Kauri prices are for carload lots, packed in cases, ex dock or ex whse, San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per pound higher. On arrivals of gum kauri since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA's amended order M-63 to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8½% for freight, marine and war risk insurance.

Kino, tins.....lb. No prices
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .78 - .79

Gum, olibanum, siftings, cs...lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .20 - .35
Opium (see O).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. .95 - .97½
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, Aleppo, 1 cs....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
2 cs.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
3 cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] bgs.....lb. .06 - .07½
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
f.o.b. Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald., ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., Akron, N. Y., Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra Alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —
Harlem River, N.Y..ton.12.00 - —
Import, bgs., ex dock....ton. No prices

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 5.25 Nom.
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Hematine, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0325- —
Hempseed, Manchur., bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Henbane leaves, bbls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .29 - .35
Heptanes,[1] 56°-100°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12¾- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
77°-115°, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10¼- —
laboartory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).



Hexamethylenetetramine[2,5], tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .37 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .11 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, 25 oz. lots, bots..oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit. 4.00 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Horehound, bls.....lb. .13 - .16¼
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs..oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastine, 15 grs., bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16 - .18½
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms. lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellol, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Hydrobromide bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Hypernic, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, nat., ch.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.28.00 -30.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs...lb. 1.67 - —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.10 - —
jars, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
beta, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 3.25
Methyl. alpha, 100%, cns....lb. 4.35 - —
Ipecac, root, bgs.....lb. 1.66 - 1.85
powd., root, bgs.....lb. 1.76 - 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .37 - .42½
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .50 - .55
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Iron acetate, N. F., IV, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .15 - —
djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
cbys., wks., frt. alld.
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
130-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kegs.....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equaled..lb. .06½- .07
djns.....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls...lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.35
100-lb. lots.....lb 3.40 - 3.45
cns., 25 lbs.....lb 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.. lb 4.50 - 4.60
Iron iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.22
syrup, cbys.....lb .39 - .40
bots.....lb .53 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.... lb. 03½- .04
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb .07 - .09
cns.....lb. .02 - —
scales, cns.....lb .09 - .10
Oxide, black, bbls., works...lb. .08½- —
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).
Sulphate, USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls..lb. .04½- —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .04½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate,[6] brown, gran., 2,000-lb. lots, dms. lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
pearls, 2,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. .32 - —
200-lb lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
scales, 2,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. .44 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Prices on green are the same as for brown.
Iron-ammonia oxalate,[6] bbls...lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms.....lb. .25½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, 50-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .45 - —
10-gal. dms., single works..gal. .55 - —
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., 5 gals., frt. alld. gal. .35 - —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .35 - —
55 gals., c.l., W. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .44 - —
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .25 - —
W. of Miss., frt. alld.. gal. .29 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .52 - .53
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns..lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45

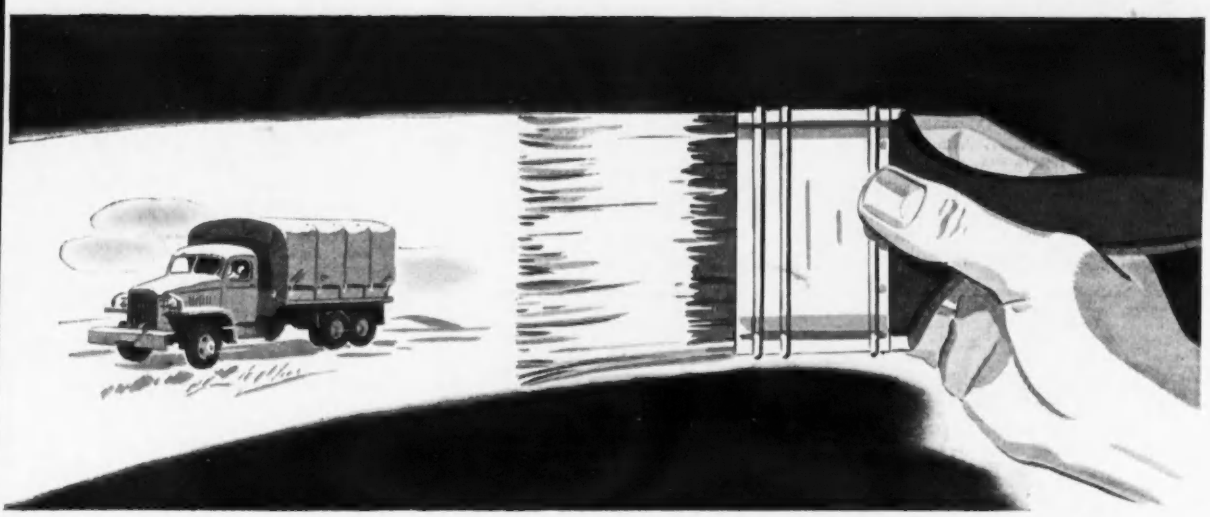
K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .40 - .41
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Kerosene[1] at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .068 - —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck..gal. .11½- —
Gulf ports, 41-43, bulk....gal. .03¾- .04¼
Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk, car lots..gal. .04¾- —
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04¾- .04½
Pennsylvania, 45-46 and 47, w.w., tanks..gal. .06¼- .07¾
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 - .11

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[6] city, tubs.....100 lbs.12.85 -12.90
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs.12.85 -12.95
Western, choice, trcs..100 lbs.12.85 -12.90
Compounds, trcs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .16 - .18½
Spanish.....lb. .32 - .33
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .40 - .78
medium, bls.....lb. .75 - 1.17
select, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.80
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).
Acetate,[6] white, broken, bbls.lb. .13½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .13½- —
gran., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate, bls., c.l.....lb. .11 - .12
bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .11½- .12½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms., 100 lbs...lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls..lb. .22½- —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report)
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .10 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works....lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Peroxide, powd., bbls., tech.lb. .23 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —

to better wartime paints!



Formulators improve their products with these *time-tested* materials

- **PHENOLS**—For modified and 100% phenolic resins.
- ***DOWTHERM**—The easily controlled high heat transfer medium for oil bodying and varnish cooking.
- **GLYCOLS**—Intermediates for special plasticizers and modifying agents; also as water soluble plasticizers.
- **PLASTICIZERS**—Phosphate plasticizers of unusually low volatility.
- ***ETHOCEL**—Aircraft finishes, textile coatings, cable lacquers, printing inks, and general lacquers.
- ***DOWICIDE**—Fungicides used for the manufacture of mildew resistant paints, and camouflage fabrics.
- ***METHOCEL**—Thickening and dispersing agent for water dispersed or emulsifiable paints.

The paint industry, pressed by wartime demands, is finding Dow a helpful source of essential materials.

These Dow products have been developed, through long years of research, to meet special requirements of paint formulators. Each performs a specific function, vitally essential if paint is to do the job that is needed for the equipment of our fighting forces. As a Dow product, each can be relied upon for characteristic Dow quality and uniformity.

Whether as a binder or thickener, or a protection against mold growth—whatever their purpose—all are indispensable in establishing and maintaining the desired high quality. At a critical time these Dow products, in a very real sense, provide a better way for better paints.

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DOW

CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY

Lead, resinate, fused, 16%, bbls., c.l..lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- —
Stearate, precipitated, bbls..lb. .31 - .39
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.....lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc., dlvd., Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb^5O_4, bbls., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala. lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz, etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs.. lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls...lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls.....lb. .12 - .14
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons.....lb. .0730- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0780- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).
Titanate, bgs. or bbls., c.l. (20 tons), works, frt. alld. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10½- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld..lb. .10¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10¾- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wash. and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc...lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb .08½- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers, lb. .13¾- —
100-lb. kgs., dealers....lb. .11¾- —
painters .....lb. .12¾- —

Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.

Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .37 - .50
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31 - .39
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .42 - .55
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. No prices.
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices
root, natural, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
powder, bbls., bls.....lb. .22 - .26
select, bbls., cs.....lb. 1.05 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —

Lime, spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.....ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l. E of ani incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
400 lbs. or more, bgs., same basis..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
less than 400 lbs., same basis..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
Solution, Zone 1, dms., consumers..gal. No price.
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price.
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. No price.
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price.
dms., wks., except Cal.gal. No price.
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, dlvd. gal. No price.
dms. .....gal. No price.
Zone 6, tanks, dealers....gal. No price
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.

Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. river. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Wis., Minn., Mo. and Tenn. west of Tenn. river; Penn., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, 70% to 80%, cns., lb. 5.50 - 6.00
90%, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
92%, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.60
without leaves, bls..... No stocks
Linseed meal, 32%, sacks, f.o.b. New York, Sept. Dec. deliveries..ton.37.50 - —
same basis, f.o.b. Buffalo, .ton.37.50 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
dlvd. other points.....lb. .08 - —
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, NF VI, 250-lb. bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Hydroxide, dms.....lb. 1.25 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone[1], titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l., (20 ton)..lb. .0500- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. (29 tons).....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —

Lithopone in car lots is ¼c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst. and in less car lots is ½c. higher ex whse., Pac. Cst.

Liverwort, leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia, herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Logwood, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .28 - —
No. 2..lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14 - —
No. 2..lb. .13 - —
No. 3..lb. .12½- —
No. 4..lb. .10 - —
solid, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2..lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 - —
Lupulin, N.E., tins.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 7.50 - 8.00

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Sisauw, No. 1, cs.....lb. .80 - .82
West Indian, cs.....lb. .90 - .92
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09½- —
Magnesia, carbonate, USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .10½- —
Other points.....lb. .08 - —

Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l. shipments, frt. equald. with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld., including dlvd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of N.S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.

Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, dom., bbls., works, c.l., ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., 200-lb. bbls., lb. .23 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, obls.....lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls., ton lots.....lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
cs., 500-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. .60 - —
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs., pwd., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.....ton.84.00 -90.00
dead-burned, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -40.50
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
blue, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .21½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works, ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works.....ton.77.00 - —
½, 4 tons, works.....ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.. ton.71.75 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.. l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - 3.14
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - 3.36
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip. dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., ton lots, works..lb. .11¼- —
single dms, works.....lb. .11½- —
feed grade, 77-80%, c.l...lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSo_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. rail stations in Southern freight territory..ton.59.59 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSo_4$, c.l..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt...ton. No price
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol, com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, French, No. 1.....lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Chilean .....lb. .51 - .52
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb.13.00 -13.50
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical, 60-lb. cs.....lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.50 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.09 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs..lb. 1.44 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.09 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.11 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate.[2] 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 2.91 - —
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, 5-lb. bots.lb. 4.65 - 4.71
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Oxide,[2] yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
NF VI, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.38 - —
red,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. cans..lb. 1.98 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminums, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 2.50 - —
composition, 5½x5½ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
gold, XX, deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —

Methanol, natural,[1,5] producer group A, all grades, E. of Miss. R., tanks..gal. .60 - —
dms., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .76 - —
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal higher.
pure, group B, tanks, frt. alld., Zone 1..gal. .50 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .54 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .55½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .59½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .61½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .58½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .75½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .62½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .75½- —

Natural methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Tenn., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic,[3,5] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .44½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .87 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .36½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .52½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N.Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.. lb. .07½- .11
dlvd. W. of Miss. R..lb. .07½- 10½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., tanks..gal. .75 - —
dms., c.l., same basis...gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .86 - —

Methyl acetone prices on Pacific Coast are 8c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.

Synthetic, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .51 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - —
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - —
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Methyl, cinnamate, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis, lb. .28 - —
Methylcellulose, specl. vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
std. vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrigeration, dms., works..lb. .18 - .22
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08 - —

Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, c.l..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
refined, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.30.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, c.l...ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
500 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
roofing, c.l.....ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.39.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.70.00 - —
wet grd., paint or lacquer, c.l., lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
rubber, c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
biotite c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —

Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works; wet grd. mica in car-load lots is frt. alld. E., and in less car-load lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per pound higher west of the Mississippi.

Milk, powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .16½
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l., lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25½- .26½
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .27½
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .03¼- .03½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .03¼- .03½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and VM & P naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. No. Atlantic ports..gal. .16 - .17
f.o.b. Gulf ports.....gal. .16 - .20
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Molybdenum, trioxide, pure, kgs., basis Me. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l. works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
55 gal.....lb. .07 - —
10 gal.....lb. .08 - —
5 gal.....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
bots., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, powd., 5-oz. bots., oz. 9.00 - —
25-oz. cns.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.37.00 -39.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more.lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs. .....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, California, brown, good, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
fair, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
yellow, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¼- .06½
Roumanian, yellow.....lb. .05¼- .06
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls....lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls.....lb. No prices
powdered, bbls.....lb. No prices

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[6] dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Naphthalene, refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
pkgs. (16-oz.), same basis..lb. .08½- —
(12 oz.), same basis.....pkg. .07 - —
Neocinchophen, standard density, 100-lb. lots, dms..lb. 3.50 - —
50-lb. lots.....lb. 3.55 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.60 - —
Heavy density neocinchophen is 20c. per lb. higher.
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36¼
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] 100 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bot.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .703 - —
10-lb. tins.....lb. .86¼- —
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Nikethamide, 25 lbs. or more, bots..lb.18.00 - —
under 25-lb. lots, bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 -
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble[6] ½, and 40 sec. vis., bbls., wks. lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
ester-soluble,[6] 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-0, 30-40, and 60-80 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 5-6, 15-20 sec., high vis., bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 2.50 Nom.
Norfolk, Va.....unit-ton. 2.85 Nom.
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane I, dms, l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
II, dms, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs., oz....lb. No price
Chinese, whole.....lb. .43 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, E. I., 80s, bgs., cs..lb. .75 - .80
110s, bgs., cs.....lb. .70 - .71
small grinding, bgs.....lb. .50 - .51
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Nux Vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .16

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks .....lb. .0325- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3.gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
sweet, true, exp., dms., cns. lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
ref'd, cns.....lb. .52 - —
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.150.00 - —
seed, bots.....lb.120.00 -150.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Apricot, kernels, cns.....lb. .45 - .48
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Babassu,[9] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns..lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Porto Rican, 55-60% phenols, cns..lb. 1.65 - 2.10

Where a ONE-OUNCE order is BIG BUSINESS

To stain a piece of diseased tissue for examination a pathologist may need only six drops of a National Biological Stain. So little of these highly sensitive dyes are used that a one-ounce bottle may last a busy pathological laboratory for years!

Yet we gladly perform the exacting laboratory work necessary to the preparation of these National Biological Stains and Indicators as our contribution to the beneficent science of human and animal medicine.

Biological Stains are but one of many important but specialized phases of National Technical Service. While expanding and improving the applicability of National Dyestuffs, National Research has also developed the most widely used line of synthetic detergents, an effective anti-skinning agent for paints, improved essential organic-chemicals for synthetic coatings, and many other equally useful products.

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

BOSTON . . . 150 Causeway St.
PROVIDENCE . . 15 Westminster St.
CHICAGO . . . 357 W. Erie St.
PHILADELPHIA . 200-204 S. Front St.
SAN FRANCISCO . . 517 Howard St.
CHARLOTTE . . 201-203 W. First St.
GREENSBORO Jefferson Standard Bldg.
ATLANTA . . . 140 Peachtree St.
NEW ORLEANS . Masonic Temple Bldg.
CHATTANOOGA . . . James Bldg.
PORTLAND, ORE. 730 West Burnside
TORONTO . 137-145 Wellington St., W.
BRANCHES AND DISTRIBUTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Oil, bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.23 - 6.50
natural, coppers.....lb.32.00 -35.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birch tar, crude, cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Mexican (see Linaloe, wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.40
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Calamus, cns.....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .45 - .46
dms. .....lb. No prices
white, cans.....lb. .48 - —
dms. .....lb. No prices
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.17.00 -17.50
rectified, cns.....lb.18.25 -20.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns..lb. 3.85 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.16.75 -17.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb.25.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.50 -12.00
Castor,[1,4] blown, one-way dms., c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l.. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
cns. (5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
dms. (returnable), c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms.....lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
tanks .....lb. .1785- —

Oil, castor, extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms. (returnable), c.l.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¼- —
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., cl..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
technical, cns.....lb. .80 - .90
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .75 - .80
Celery, bots.....lb.30.00 -40.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .68 - —
Chinawood,[1,5] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .3875- —
Cinnamon, bark, bots.....lb. No prices
leaf, dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
dms. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Java, cns., dms.....lb. No prices
Clove, makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax.....lb. .0985- —
Cod,[5] Newf., dms.....gal. .90 - —
tanks .....gal. .85 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.28.00 -35.35
Corn,[5] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.

Oil cottonseed,[1,5] **cooking, bbls..lb. .16¾- —**
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 -4.10
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 4.70 - 6.80
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb.10.00 -12.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
weed, bots.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Dip (D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.85
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. .99 - 1.06
dms. .....lb. .95 - 1.02
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Fishliver,[1,5] 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million unit. .14 - —
60,000 to under 200,000 units per gram—per million units.. .20 - —
200,000 or more units per gram—per million units. .30 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns. lb.16.50 -17.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.20.00 -24.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.25
Grapeseed, dom., dms.....lb. .35 - .36
imported, dms.....lb. .20 - .25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 -21.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots.lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.12.00 -18.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Juniper, tar, USP XI, dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.85

Oil, lard,[5] common, 1, bbls...lb. .14⅜- —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14⅝- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15½- —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
prime, tined., bbls.....lb. .15⅝- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender, flower, French, cns. lb. 8.50 -12.00
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 4.25 - 6.85
dms. .....lb. 4.15 - 6.75
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless, Type 1.....lb.11.75 -16.00
Type 2.....lb. 9.50 -13.00
Uruguay, 10 kilo cans.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Lime, dist., cns.....lb.11.00 -12.75
expressed, cns.....lb.13.50 -17.50
Lignaloe, wood, **Mexican,** cns., lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose)
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb.13.50 - —
l.c.l., 10 to 99.....lb.13.70 -13.80
5 to 9.....lb.14.10 - —
less than 5.....lb.14.30 - —
tanks .....lb.12.60 - —
boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks gal. .22½- .23
neutral, 150-300 vis., 3, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - 17½
Pennsylvania,[2] bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - 30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks..gal. .31 - .38½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .33 - .40½
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 9.00 -10.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.15.00 Nom.
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0880- —
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1370- .1390
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1170- .1190
tanks .....lb. .1090- .1100
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, bots., cns..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
expressed, dms.....lb. .13 Nom.
tanks, f.o.b. Los Angeles.lb. .14 - —
Neatsfoot,[6] pure, bbls.....lb. .19¼- —
Neroli, bots.....lb. 300.00-375.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Oiticica,[1,5] liquid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Oleo, [5], bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - —
Olive,[5] denat., dms.....gal. 3.75 - 4.00
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.10 - 4.25
imported, dms.....gal. 4.00 - 4.50
foots, dms.....lb. .19 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms, c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
35% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.70 - —
expressed, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Argentine, 10-kilo cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Brazilian, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Messina, USP, coppers...lb. 8.00 Nom.
Mexican, sponge-pressed, cns. lb. 5.50 -5.75
West Indian, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
terpeneless .....lb.35.00 -175.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.i.f...lb. .0825- —
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour....gal. .08½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour....gal. .08¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
300[1] flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 7.50 -12.00
Peanut,[5] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .13 - —
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .17 Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 2.90 - —
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Perilla, [1,5] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns....lb. 1.95 - 2.30
dms. .....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. 8.75 - —
leaf, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
Whiting, Ind.....gal. *34 - —
dms., c.l., Boston, Providence. gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., tanks...lb. .1150- —
blown, dms.....lb. .18 - .18½
Red,[5] dms., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .13½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11 - .11¾
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.30.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
dms. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .51 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .53 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .57 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Sandalwood, domestic, distilled, UP, cns..lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Mysore, cns., case lots.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25

STAMP OF APPROVAL

THERE is one stamp of approval that means something in this business and that is the approval of the buying public.

TO give your best and merit this stamp of approval (and the consumer patronage that goes with it) you must deliver a high quality, uniformly satisfying product.

USING our dependable quality, fairly priced raw materials is one of the most certain ways of achieving this.

For Rose Odors
BUTYL PHENYL ACETATE
Excellent in Rose Odors and Floral Odors generally.
Has fruity, floral characteristics and is very stable.
Economical to use and there still is an ample supply.

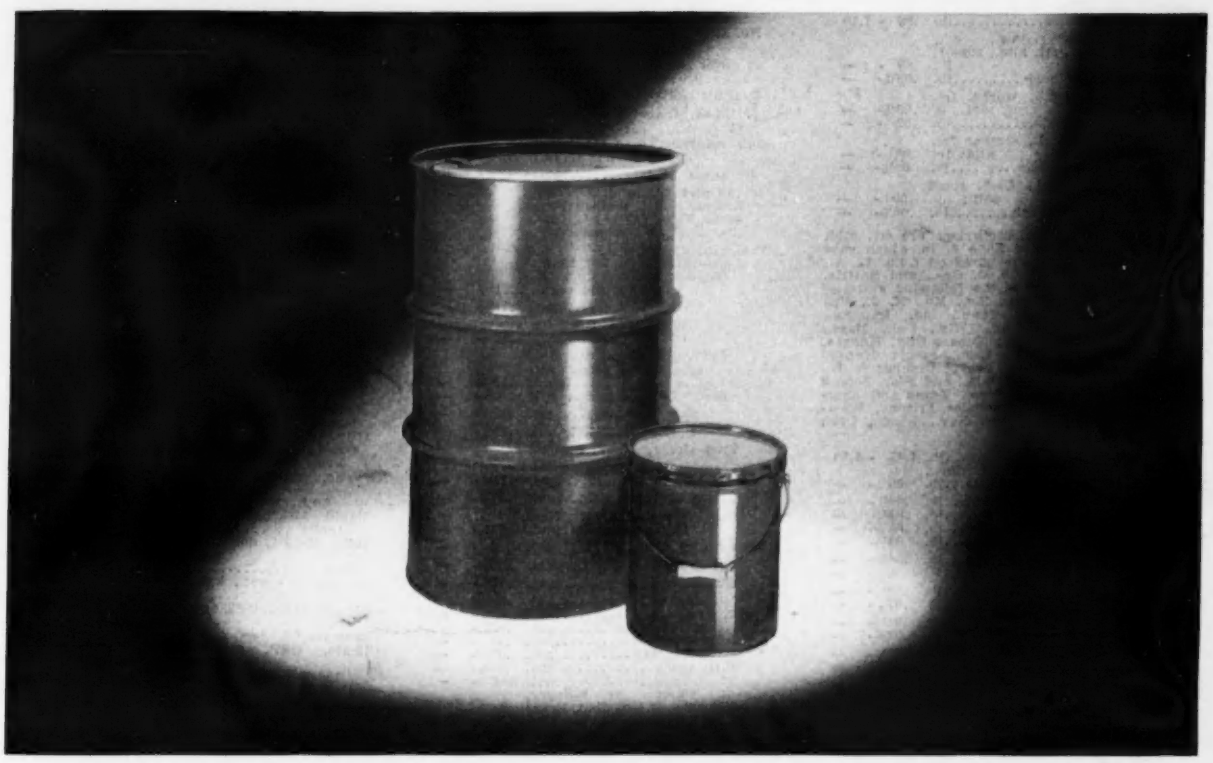
Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1370 -1390
light-pressed, ret. dms....lb. .1170- .1190
tanks .....lb. .1090- .1100
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
natural, dom., cns., dms...lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Savin, cns.....lb.16.00 - —
Savory, cns.....lb. No stock
Shingle stains, bbls., c.l., works gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.12.50 -12.75
Soybean, dom., crude, dms..lb. .13 Nom.
tanks .....lb. .12¼ Nom.
refd., dms.....lb. .14¼ Nom.
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms...lb. .1301- —
45°, dms.....lb. .1278- —
natural, dms.....lb. .1223- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Sunflower,[1,5] dms.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.65
South, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works.. ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 -65.00
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.30 - 3.90
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .33 - —
l.c.l., E. cities.....gal. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities..gal. .24½- —
rectified, USP, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed,[1] crude, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Tung (see Oil, Chinawood).
Turkey, red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cns.....gal. 8.50 - —
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.42.00 -50.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms...lb. .1070- —
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1110- —
Wheat germ, dms., cont., dlvd., 100 gal..gal.10.00 - —
dms., 25 gal.....gal.12.50 - —
dms., 10 gal.....gal.13.50 - —
dms., 5 gal.....gal.14.00 - —
cns., 1 gal.....gal.15.00 - —
White, mineral, dom., f.o.b. N. Y., tech., 50-65 vis., returnable dms., c.l..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .44 - .47
65/75 vis., c.l.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .44 - .47
USP, 80/90 vis., c.l.....gal. .41 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .47 - .50
95/105 vis., c.l.....gal. .46½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .52½- .55½
125/135 vis., c.l.....gal. .52 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .58 - .61
145/155 vis., c.l.....gal. .54 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60 - .63
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .57½- —
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .57½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .63½- .66½
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .62 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .68 - .71
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .71 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .77 - .80
325/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .78 - .81
f.o.b. San Francisco, USP, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l., gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l.....gal. .60½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Russian .....gal. No prices
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 4.75 - 7.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 6.25
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, Chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 2.95 - 3.05
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.35 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns., lb. No stocks
Manila, bots.....lb.45.00 - —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
Lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis..... ton. 5.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, paper bags., c.l., wks..ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.12.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, 50-lb. lots, cns..lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.50 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.65 - —
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls...lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.....lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts., in Ore., Wash.....lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo., lb. .12½- —
dlvd. other points...lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo., lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12½- —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock, lb. No prices
kgs., ex dock.....lb. No prices
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .50 - 1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .45 - .75

Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
sweet, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Origano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Orris root, whole.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Orthoamylphenol, l. c. l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4°C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29° Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .06 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .08½
100-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .08 - .09
50-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .09 - .10
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½- .06½
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies, lc. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .16
Orthonitroparachlorophenol,cns.lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bgs....lb. .25 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .40 - .41
good, bgs.....lb. .40 - .40½
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.....lb. .46½- .47
medium, cs.....lb. .45 - .46
Parachlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale and semi-refined, 122-124 A.M.P., slack bbls. or solid in 100-kilo bgs., 10,000 lbs., f.o.b. refinery.lb. .04¼- —
124-126 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04¼- —
126-128 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04½- —
128130 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04¾- —
130-132 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05 - —
132-134 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05¼- —
134-136 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05½- —
fully refined, 120-122 A.M.P., bbls., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .05 - —
123-125 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0520- —
120-122 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0520- —
128-130 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0560- —
130-132 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0585- —
131-133 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0585- —
133-135 A.M.P. slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0615- —
Paraffin, fully ref'd, 135-137 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0640- —
138-140 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0715- —
141-143 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0765- —
143-145 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0810- —
145-150, slabs, cartons, same basis..lb. .0860- —
146-148 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0930- —
149-151 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .10½- —
Paraffin wax, crude and semi-refined, packed in 50-kilo bgs., is 10 points per lb. higher; prices on slabbed material are 20 points per lb. higher than on solid. Tankcar prices are 30 points less than barrel prices. Fully refined wax in bags is 40 points higher than slabs loose; fully refined wax in tankcars is 5 points lower than slabs loose prices.
Paraformaldehyde,[5,6] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N.Y.C..lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .24 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .37 - .45
Paranisidine, dms.....lb. .75 - —
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs...lb. .15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.....lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —



INDISPENSABLE

for the SAFE SHIPMENT and STORAGE of:

FOODS
CHEMICALS
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

essential to civilian and military use

STEEL DRUMS AND PAILS

Dehydrated Foods —freshness and purity completely protected with Steri Seald Lined Steel Containers

Steel Drums and Pails provide complete protection against leakage and spoilage. The air tight closures and Steri Seald tested linings keep products fresh and pure for delivery to the fighting forces and peoples of the United Nations. W & B steel containers are made in 3-gallon to 55-gallon capacities.

WILSON & BENNETT MANUFACTURING CO.
6532 SOUTH MENARD AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Subsidiary of Inland Steel Company
Plants at Chicago, Jersey City and New Orleans ● Sales offices in principal cities
Makers of Steel Drums and Pails

Paratoluidin, bbls.....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Paris green, dealer, dms., kegs, c.l., f.o.b. wks., frt. alld..lb. .24 - .26
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - .27
Passion flower, herb, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .35 .52
Peanut meal, 8.75%, Southern Alabama-Georgia, points..ton.36.50 - —
Pectin, 200-lb. bbls. .....lb. .80 - —
Peltitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.. lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, C.P., bbls., dlvd., lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .33½- .35½
less than barrel lots.....lb. .40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentanes,[1] 28°38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, G.3 .....gal. .06½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs..lb. .0650- .0655
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .0680- .0690
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .11½ Nom.
24 bgs. .....lb. .1295- .1305
Red, chillies, dom., choice, Hontaka type, bgs..lb. .45 - .46
Japan, Hontaka.....lb. .40 - .41
Mombassa, bgs. .....lb. .23 - .24
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls..lb. .65 - .79
Import, bls. .....lb. .96 - 1.10
Perchlorethylene,[2] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point .lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on perchloroethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Peru, balsam, dms. .....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Perchloroethylene, Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points...lb. .09 - —
Petrolatum, USP, amber, c.l...lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
extra, c.l. .....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
white, cream, c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
lily, c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
snow, c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
soft, c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
yellow, soft, c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —

Petrolatum prices are f.o.b. N. Y. for material packed in drums, charged for extra and returnable for credit.

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, Arkansas, Smackover, heavy .....bbl. .83 - —
California, gravity 18-18.9 and below..bbl. .80 - —
30-30.9 and above....bbl. 1.23 - —
Illinois basin.....bbl. 1.37 - —
Louisiana .....bbl. .80 - 1.48
Oklahoma-Kansas, gravity 20-20.9 and below..bbl. .75 - —
40 and above.....bbl. 1.25 - —
Pennsylvania, Bradford-Allegany..bbl. 3.00 - —
Buckeye lines.....bbl. 2.55 - —
Corning .....bbl. 1.31 - —
Eureka lines.....bbl. 2.59 - —
N.Y. Transit lines...bbl. 3.00 - —
Pennsylvania, National Transit lines..bbl. 3.00 - —
S.W. Penn. lines....bbl. 2.65 - —
Texas, Conroe.....bbl. 1.43 - —
East .....bbl. 1.25 - —
Gulf Coast, gravity 19-19.9 and below..bbl. 1.06 - —
40 and above.....bbl. 1.48 - —
Pecos County.....bbl. .95 - —
West (and Lea County, N. M.), gravity 19-19.9 and below..bbl. .70 - —
40 and above.....bbl. 1.12 - —
Wyoming, Lance Creek.bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., c.l..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60°C., l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75°C., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —

Petroleum ether prices are spot quotations f.o.b. Group 3, for material packed in drums. Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—

California, 100 l.b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Welles, Wash.....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Wildbridge, Ore.....gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .11 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tank-cars..gal. .07¾- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07⅜- .07½
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks, gal. .10½- —
198-290 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .10 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¼- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
Petroleum, mineral spirits, tank-wagon, Baltimore, 25-100 gals..gal. .13 - —
100 gals. or more.....gal. .12 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Hartford .....gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .129 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tankcars..gal. .11 - —
N. J., tankcars.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tankcars.....gal. .07⅛- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orlans), tankcars..gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway..gal. .21½- —
2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
8, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .14 - —
high solvency, aromatic, No. 30, same basis..gal. .13½- —
40, same basis.....gal. .13½- —
8, 30 and 40, in drums, delivered in metropolitan area, New York, gal., .29, .28 and .28, respectively.
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles .....gal. .10 - —
dlvd. Los Angeles...gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .11 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks.gal. .11 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks. gal. .09½- —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06⅝- —
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½ - —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis.....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. tins.....lb. 4.20 - —
dms., 100 lbs., spot or contract, lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol,[4] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼- —
under 1,000 lbs.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls.,dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .85 - —
bbls., dms., kgs., 100-250 lbs., lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib, dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .80 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .87 - —
50-lb. kgs.....lb. .84 - —
Phenothiazin, Unmodified, fib. dms., incl., 2,000-lb. shipt., 150 lbs., same terms.....lb. .65 - —
100 lbs., same terms.....lb. .67 - —
50-lbs., same terms.....lb. .70 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
dimethylacetate, cns.....lb. 14.50 -15.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 8.00 -15.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots., lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, wks..lb. 20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works.....lb. 13.00 -16.00
Phosgene, ton lots, works....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, 68%-66%..long ton. 2.20 - —
70%-68% .....lonb ton. 2.70 - —
72%-70% .....long ton. 3.20 - —
75%-74% .....long ton. 4.00 - —
Tenn., 60%-60%.....long ton. 4.50 - —
70% min.....long ton. 5.00 - —
72% min.....long ton. 5.50 - —
75%-74% .....long ton. 6.50 - —

Phosphate rock prices are for shipment in bulk, f.o.b. mines.

Phosphorus, red, cs.....lb. .40 - .44
amorphous, tns.....lb. .55 - —
yellow, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
cases .....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[2] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., wks., ton..lb. .35 - —
single, bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R—lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09½
Picrotoxin, bts.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., via..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .31½- .32
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .63 - .80
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.22.00 - —
Hardwood, 1-time, dms., c.l., dlvd., Akron..ton.23.75 -24.00
Linseed, dms.....lb. .03 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pitch, pine, bbls.....bbl. 6.75 - 7.00
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. 8.75 - 9.60
Poke root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Polyamyl naphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate bark, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Root bark, bgs.....lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .65 - .85
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .65 - .67
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .09⅝- .09¾
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .40 - .41
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., 250 lbs..lb. .28 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .31 - .34
Arsenite, USP, solut., 100-lb. lots, cbys., demjs..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, crvst., bbls., kgs, 300 lbs..lb. .19 - .21
gran., bbls., kgs., 250 lbs.lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[2,5] spots, c.l., works, lb. .09⅝- —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .09¾- —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works..lb. .10 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .23 - .32
Carbonate, calc., doms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis.lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs..lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.....lb. .19 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms.....lb. .03¼- .03½
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chlorate,[2,6] cryst., kgs .....lb. .11 Nom.
powd., kgs.....b. .03¾- .10
Chloride, tech., 96%, cryst., bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[2,5] bgs.....lb. .24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., 250-lb. bbls., lbs...lb. .33½- —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .34½- —
25-lb. dms. .....lb. .35½- —
25-lb. dms. .....lb. .37½- —
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dom., dms., works..lb. .55 - —
gold, 41% gold, bots., works oz. 14.20 - 14.95
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.50 - 1.52
100-lb. lots .....lb. 1.60 - 1.62
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.77
Guaiacosulphonate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.75 - —
25 lbs. to 50 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs..lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs..lb. .72 - —
25 to 50 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Kainit, 20%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports, ton. No prices
Manure salt, dom., 22%, K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis..unit-ton. .21 - —
import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. No prices
Metabisulphite, kgs. .....lb. .18 - .19
CP, cryst., 300-lb. bbls....lb. .34 - —
purified, 300-lb. bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Muriate, dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports, unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O.unit-ton. .56 - —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price; basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs....lb. .40 - .42
pure, cryst., kgs.....lb. .40 - .42
tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .30
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l.f. ports, ton. No prices
Perchlorate,[2,6] kgs., works..lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .70 - .75
Yellow, spot, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., 550 lbs., bbls..lb. .13 Nom.
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .17 - —
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min. 90%, ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .75 - .85
N.F., dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, min. 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports. ton.26.00 - —

Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms. works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .50 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .33 - .45
Procaine, hydrochloride, 25-lb. cns. lb. 8.00 - —
5-lb. cans.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
1-lb. bots.....lb. 8.75 - —
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3..gal. .03 - .03¾
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. 1.10 Nom.
Pumice, dom., grd., fine, 4F, 3F, 2F, F, O, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up. lb. .04 - —
600-1,999 lbs.....lb. .04¼- —
100-599 lbs.....lb. .04¾- —
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .03⅜- —
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03⅝- —
100-499 lbs.....lb. .04 - —
coarse, O½, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .04¼- —
600-1,999 lbs.....lb. .04½- —
100-599 lbs.....lb. .05 - —
New York, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .03⅜- —
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03⅝- —
100-499 lbs.....lb. .04¼- —
imp., Italian.....lb. No prices

Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).

Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd..gal. 8.53 - —
Pyrethrum[6] flowers, coarse, grnd., (g.f.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .27 - .28
fine powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls..lb. .23 - —
0.9 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls..lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, dms....gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms.....lb. .46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.l.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton. No prices
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophylite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
china, white, ivory, cs., works. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works....lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works. lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, dom., bls.....lb. .06 - .08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 25% tan, bbls., works..lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- —
solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .04⅞- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
pwd., bgs., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .11 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Quercitron, crystals, bgs.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bgs., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09¼- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,4] dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b., shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz—flask.191.00- —
f.o.b., shipm't point in Tex., and Ark..flask.193.00- —
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Quinidine,[3] NFV, cryst., cns..oz. 1.06 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[3] 100 ozs., cns.....oz. .84 + 13½*
Acetate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, cns.....oz. .60 + .13½
Citrate, cns.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots.....oz. .86 + .13½
Dihydrochloride, bots.....oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns...oz. .81 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .76 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Quinine, hypophosphite, cns...oz. 1.07 + 13½
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, XI, cns....oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, cns.....oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, cns.....oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[3] cns., oz. .81 + .13½

Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed, Argentine, large bgs.lb. .10¾- .11¼
dom., dwarf Essex, Aug. delivery, bgs..lb. .09¾- .10¼
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Red,[2] alizarin lake,[2] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Red, alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .95 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots.lb. .80 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .85 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .90 - —
light-medium shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. .85 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .90 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .95 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. 1.05 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.10 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
deep, bbls., ton lots....lb. 1.15 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lot. lb. .90 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.00 - —

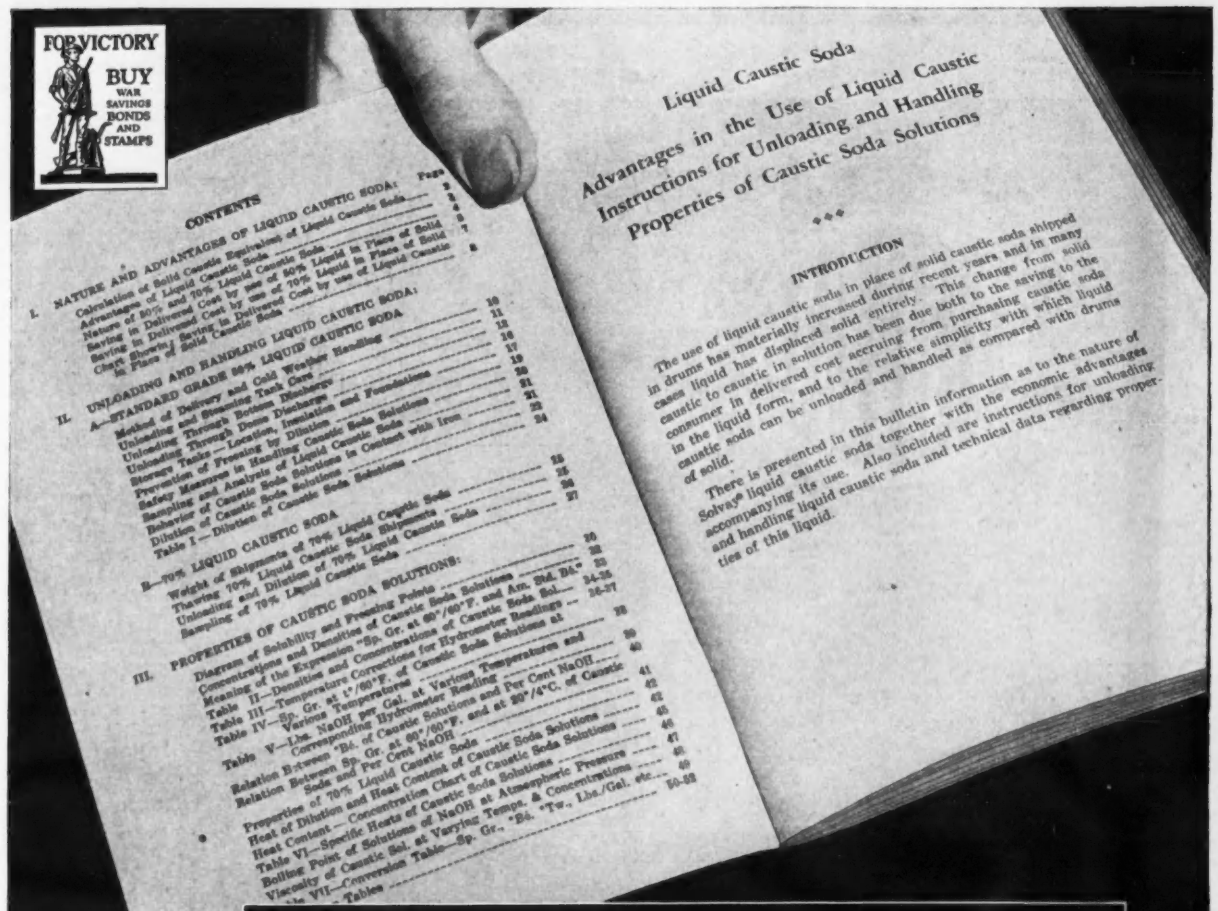
Red, cadmium, lithopone quotations are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, charges prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.

Cadmium, Selenide, bbls., light, works..lb. 2.35 - —
maroon, works.....lb. 2.90 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs...lb. 4.60 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 4.75 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.25 - —
1 lb.....lb. 5.35 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Eosin toner, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
Imported, English, all shades. lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).
Lacquer maroon, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts. lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .60 - —
Rose, lake, bbls.....lb. .25 - .28
Pink, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .40 - —
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works...lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
50-lb. bgs.....lb. .096 - —
Imported, English.....lb. .14½- —
Para, toner, concent., kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .70 - —
Persian Gulf, oxide, bbls., c.l., lb. No prices
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin-toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y. kgs..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb. .03¼- —
Toner, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .55 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .35 - —
Spanish, oxide, Grade 1, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.05 - —
Turkey, c.i.f. New York.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .2065- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .25 - .40
quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red, precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., 200-lb. dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .74 - —
USP, cryst., 100 lbs., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, ogs.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Riboflavin .....grain. .75 - .85
Rice bran, concentrate, 573-lb. dms., f.o.b. Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option..lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .43 - .65
red, bls.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Spanish, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Rosin, gum, ex dock—
B, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
D, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
E, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
F, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.06 - —
G, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.06 - —
H, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.06 - —
I, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.06 - —
K, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.06 - —
M, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.08 - —
N, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.13 - —
W. G., bbls.....100 lbs. 4.23 - —
W. W., bbls.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
X, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
import, lump, bbls.....lb. No prices
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .33 - .34
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.48 - —
Safflower, bls.....lb. No prices
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Spanish, tins.....lb.33.50 -34.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.45
dms.....lb. No prices
Sage, Calif. leucophylla, whole, bls..lb. .50 - .52
rubbed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
powder, bgs.....lb. .70 - .77
Dalmatian true, bgs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
type, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Greek, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Spanish, bls.....lb. .32 - .36
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 8.03 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 7.75 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.02 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y. ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. N.Y....ton.17.00 -18.00
Salt, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.....ton.19.40 -23.20
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
import, bulk, c.i.f.....ton.16.00 Nom.
Saltpeter, dbl. refd., gran., bbls., 10-20 tons.....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 8.60 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons..... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 9.35 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 9.30 - —
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.210.00 -220.00
Saponin, crude, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
purified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls. lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .22 - .30
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Savory, bls.....lb. .73 - 1.75
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .09 - .14
Scammony root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
resin, lump, cns.....lb. .85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. .90 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Western, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd, A, 10-lb. tins..lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. cases.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bls..lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .26
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .17½
2, bls.....lb. .12 - .16
3, bls.....lb. .11 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .70 - .82
Sesame seed, Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
Indian, natural, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
hulled, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
sterilized, bgs.....lb. .12¾- .13¼
Shellac,[2] bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .39 - .40*
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .40 - .41
Chicago .....lb. .40½- .41½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .42½- .43½
rfd., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .45 - .46
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .45½- .46½
Chicago .....lb. .46¾- .47¾
Pacific Coast.....lb. .48¾- .49¾

* To the above basic prices may be added 3½c. per lb. to cover marine and war risk insurance.



BOOK OF THE YEAR

...To The Man Who Needs Down-to-Earth Information On Handling Caustic Soda!

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Shellac, garnet,[2,6] bgs.....lb. .37 - .39†
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1,[2,5], cs..lb. .39 - .40†
Superfine,[2,6] bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N. Y..lb. .32 - .33†
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .32½- .33½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .35 - .36

† Shellac under WPB Imports Order M-63 Amendment No. 3. Importers are permitted by OPA to add to these prices the prevailing marine and war risk insurance and any additional import transportation charges resulting from the war.

Shellac, varnish, Metro. area, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls...lb. 1.87 + .10‡
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.82½+ .10
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.78 + .10
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.97 + .10
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.92½+ .10
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.88 + .10

‡ The additional charge of 10c. per gallon covers the cost of marine and war risk insurance.

Shellac, varnish prices, dlvd., Boston or Chicago, 10c. per gal. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, c.l., Ill., works. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, c.l.....ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.20.00 - —
wet-grd., 325 mesh, c.l., Ill., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —

Silica, amorph., wet-grd., 400 mesh, c.l.....ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.35.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.38.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.21.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.23.00 - —
99%, 325 mesh, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.22.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.25.00 - —
medium-grd., 99%, 325 mesh, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs..ton.25.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.27.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, c.l..ton.13.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, c.l.....ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.16.00 - —
Silica prices are for bag packing f.o.b. works.

Silicon tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55 gals..lb. .27 - —
10-gal. dms., same basis..lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. .75 - 1.25
tech., dms., 55 gals., works.lb. .22 - —
10-gal dms., same basis..lb. .27 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. .50 - 1.00

Silver, bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
Govt. purchase, dom., metal. oz. .7111- —
Govt. purchase,[1] foreign metal. oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .34 - —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. No prices
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .29 - .34
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .28 - .38

Simarubra barks, bls.....lb. .55 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l. works.....ton.12.00 -13.00

Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, extra velvet, ctns. lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
cut, imp., bls., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
dom., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls.....lb. .19 - .20
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 - .10
USP, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .06 - .07
Alginate, water soluble, refined, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
Aluminate, white soluble, c.l., bgs., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., frt. equaled....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald.100 lbs. 8.40 - —
dms., frt. equald....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd., c.l.lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd .....lb. .15½- —
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .07½- .08½
white, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- .09½

Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

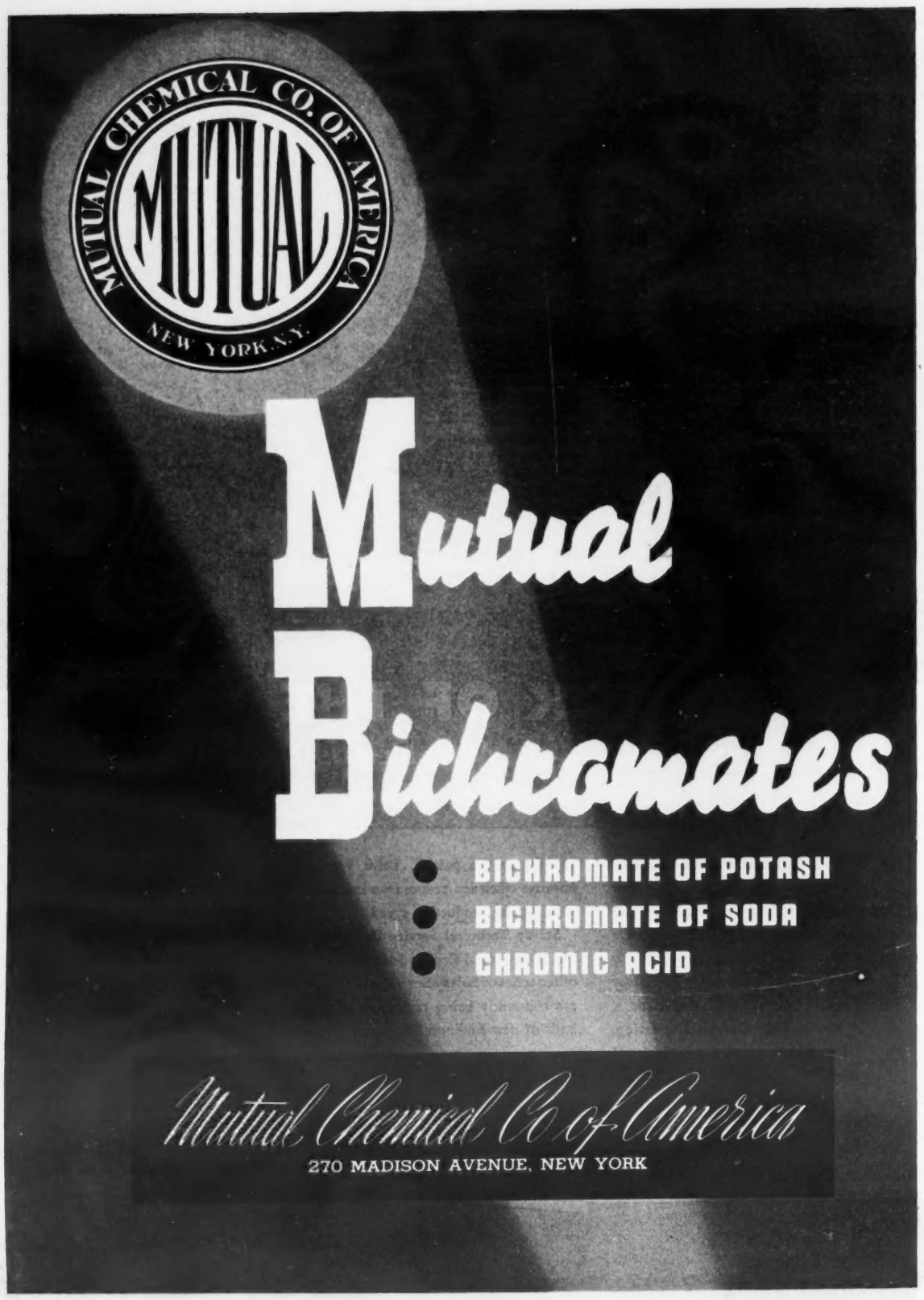
Soda ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
Zone 3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse point and include delivery in any quantity to cutsomer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. River and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Me., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship't to various counties. Zone 2: Ark. East of 98° Meridian; Neb. E. of 98° Meridian; Tex., N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31° parallel; Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone 3: Kansas, Neb., W. of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 93° Meridian. Zone 4: El Paso, Tex., Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah and Wyoming.

Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., fib., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - —
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[2,3] spot, c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., 6 csks. or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07½- —
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .07¾- —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
10-bbl. lots.....lb. .11½- .12
1-9 bbls.....lb. .12 - —
kegs .....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33 deg., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44 deg., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., works, 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
fiber dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - .32
Cacodylate, 1, 5-lb. bots., works. lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal). -
Caustic, flake, 76%, powd., ammo. process, bbls., c.l., works—100 lbs. 2.95 - —
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2 .....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zinc prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..lb. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76% ammon., process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —

Soda, caustic, solid, electro process, dms., l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process. Caustic soda, l.c.l., prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.

Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[3] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[2,4] c.l., works.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks., 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .09½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls. lb. .18½- —
dms., 50-lb. lots.....lb. .20½- —
25-lb. lots.....lb. .22½- .23½
dms., kgs., 100-lb. lots...lb. .19½- —



Soda, citrate, USP, XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots....lb. .24 - —
boxes, 50-lb. lots....lb. .26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots....lb. .28 - .29
kgs., 100-lb. lots....lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24½- —
boxes, 50-lb. lots....lb. .26½- —
cns., 25-lb. lots....lb. .29½- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots....lb. .25½- —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms..lb. .14 - .15
imports, 90%, cs....lb. No prices
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 30%, bbls., c.l., frt. allw..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08½- —
1-9, same basis....lb. .09 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08¾- —
1-9, same basis....lb. .09¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots....lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs....lb. 1.65 - 1.67
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots....lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs....lb. 1.72 - —
solution, cbys., cns....lb. .82 - .83
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 to 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .24 - .27
Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
pea 5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., works....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 dms., works. 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.25
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., works....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., works....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars....lb. 5.40 - —
Iodide, jars....lb. 2.42 - —
bots....lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Mandelate, 100-lb. dms....lb. 3.25 - —
Metanilate, bgs....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
15 dms. and over, dlvd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
3-14 dms., same basis.... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
1-2 dms., same basis.100 lbs. 5.30 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works....lb. 2.50 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y. lb. 3.30 - —
1-9 bbls., dlvd. N.Y.....lb. 3.35 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., kgs., works. lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls., N. Y. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] dom., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., dlvd., f.o.b. cars Hopewell, Va.ton.30.05 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis. ton.29.35 - —
bulk, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va..ton.27.00 - —
imp., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. cars, Atl. Gulf, Pac. warehouses, rail or shipment..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis... ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
1-9 tons....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast, f.o.b. ports. 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Soda nitrite l.c.l. prices range represents delivery at various points.
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
15 dms. and over, same basis..lb. 5.45 - —
3-14 dms., same basis...lb. 5.60 - —
1-2 dms., same basis....lb. 5.85 - —
flake, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y.C..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
1-9 bbls., same basis.100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oxalate, neut., bbls....lb. .09 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, single bgs., works..lb. .26 - —
70 lbs., bgs., works....lb. .20 - —
490 lbs., bgs., works....lb. .18 - —
powd., 100 lbs., kgs., works.lb. .19 - —
500 lbs., bgs., works....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 6.20 - 6.45
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.70 - 7.45
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.65
monobasic, anhyd., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.45 - 8.45
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.20 - 9.20
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
kegs, c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.70 - —
USP (dibasic), bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .11½- .12
Picramate, kgs....lb. .65 - —

Soda, prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more....lb. .11 - —
contracts....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots....lb. .11¼- —
contracts....lb. .10¼- —
Pyrophosphate,[2] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equalized. 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
5 tons and over, same basis. 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.25
less than 5 tons, same basis..100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.30
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
5 tons and over, same basis. 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.45
less than 5 tons, same basis..100 lbs. 5.95 - 6.80
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., dlvd. N.Y....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., dlvd. N.Y.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bxs....lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. prices are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda. The sales are also the same.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
100 lbs. 4.05 - —
10 bbls. or over, dlvd. N.Y.C. 1-9 bbls....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
works..100 lbs. .80 - —

Soda, silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
tanks, wks....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
tanks, wks....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls....lb. .09 - .14½
Stannate, dms....lb. .33½- .36½
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works.. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
N. F., VI, desiccated, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
cryst., 100-lb. bgs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1 to 4....100 lbs. 6.00 - —

Soda sulphocarbolate, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .26 - .28
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100% dms., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .06 - —
single dm. lots, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinolate, bbls....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).
Tungstate, CP, kgs....lb. No prices
tech. kgs....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-Formaldehyde, sulphoxylate, standard cont. (125-250 lbs.), lb. .19 - .22
Solvent, naphtha,[2] dms., wks.gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l. dms., works...lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal, 41-44% protein, sacks, New York rate points, ton.49.00 - —
same basis, Baltimore rate points..ton.48.40 - —
protein, alpha, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., 10-20 tons, works....lb. .17¾- —
100-20,000 lbs, works....lb. .17½- —
smaller lots, works....lb. .21 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots. cns..oz. 3.25 - 3.90
Spearmint leaves, bls....lb. .23 - .32
Spikenard root, bls....lb. .17 - .18

power to spare

For centuries Niagara Falls has inspired man with its ageless beauty and ceaseless power. Generation after generation has found it symbolic of the steadfast, dynamic way of life under which America has grown to its present stature. It is symbolic, too, that while power from Niagara has been harnessed to the will of man...to the production of mills and factories, to the creation of light and heat and energy...it still has a limitless volume of power to spare. Only a little of this great power has been used...as not all of the great potential power of America itself has been used.

America is a greater land of promise today than when the first pioneer saw a dream of the future in the mists of Niagara. New ways, new methods, new conceptions of how man may progress and expand under the doctrine of freedom can be seen today. The world will follow the steadfast, dynamic way of America to a new era. For the power of free men is as boundless as the power of Niagara—and as resistless as the flow of the river over its sharp cliffs.

We who work within sight and sound of Niagara Falls are devoting every ounce of our energies and facilities to speeding the flow of chemicals for Victory.

CAUSTIC POTASH · CAUSTIC SODA
PARA · CARBONATE OF POTASH
LIQUID CHLORINE

EBG Niagara ALKALI COMPANY
60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
Squawvine, leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .28 - .48
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's Bread, edible, bls..lb. .24 - .35
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
divd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.47 - —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago.. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
divd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0760- —
import, bgs.....lb. No prices
Rice, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .06¼ Nom.
bbls. .....lb. .07 Nom.
Wheat, thick, boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide bots.....lb. 1.67 - —
Staveacre, seed, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Stearin, oleo.....lb. .1054- —
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Stramonium leaves, bls.....lb. .29 - .36
seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns.....lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, NF, IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. No prices
tech., 90% precip., bbls....lb. .25 Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.66 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¼- —
1-24 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¾- —
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Strophantin, bots.....oz. 30.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs..lb. 2.75 - 3.95
Styrolyl, acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .70 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .82 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cans, 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .91 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .73 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .48 - —
Sucrose Octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.40
Milk, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10.....lb. .27 - —
Sulfadiazine, tablets, bots., 50's, ea. 4.80 - —
100's .....ea. 8.40 - —
1,000's .....ea. 72.00 - —
Sulfaguanidine, 3.5-gm. bot..doz. 2.50 - —
4-oz. bots.....ea. 8.10 - —
1-lb. bots.....ea. 30.00 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots....lb. 1.45 - —
fib. dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery, lb. 1.00 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.20 - —
Sulfapyridine, powd., bots., tins.. lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, 1,000-lb. lots., dms. lb. 5.00 - —
500-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 5.10 - —
100-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. tins.....lb. 5.30 - —
1-5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.50 - —
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulfathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts..long ton 16.00 - —
Sulphur, flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flour, comm'l bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
refined, cast, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., c.l..... ...100 lbs. 3.20 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
light, USP, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lumps, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —

Prices at the mine for various grades refined sulphur 50c. less per 100 pounds.

Rubbermakers, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l...lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - .04¼
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, liquid, comm'l, cyl. & works...lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit, cars, works.lb. .04¼- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works..lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.05
Precipitated, USP, bb's.....lb. .18 - .27
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, f.a.s...ton. No prices
leaf, f.a.s.....ton. No prices
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .08 - —
No. 2.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .07½- .08
medium, bgs.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
poultry .....lb. .07 - .07½

Superphosphate, run-of-pile, basis 16% a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. cars, boats, Balto..unit-ton. .60 - .64
net ton. 9.60 -10.24
guaranteed 16% a.p.a., bulk, plus flattening charge of 50c., unit-ton. .63½- .67½
net ton.10.10 -10.74
20% a.p.a., bulk, same basis, spot..unit-ton. .63½- .68
net ton.12.75 -13.60
triple, bulk, f.o.b. cars, Balto., spot..unit-ton. .85 - —

T

Talc, dom., aluminum flake-type, grd., c.l..ton.12.50 -24.50
l.c.l. .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., c.l.....ton.17.50 -43.00
N. Y., fibrous, 325 mesh, 93-94%, c.l..ton.13.00 -18.00
99-99½%, c.l.....ton.15.25 -19.25
99.95%, c.l.....ton.17.00 -21.00
coarse, off-color, c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
Pennsylvania, c.l.....ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l. .....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont .....ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canadian, c.l., divd. N. Y. ton.24.00 -30.00
French .....ton. No prices
Italian .....ton. No prices
Talc, domestic, is quoted at the mills in bag packaging.
Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
ined., extra, tanks.....lb. .08⅝- —
special, tanks.....lb. .05½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06⅝- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06⅞- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07⅝- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07⅛- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08⅜- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....lb. 7.45 - —
Tankage, dom., fertilizer, animal, grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk, basis N.Y..unit-ton. 4.50 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, basis Chi..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
feeding, unground, 9-11% ammon., bulk, basis N. Y., unit-ton. 4.96 - —
high-grade, bulk, Chicago... unit-ton. 5.37 - —
Tankage, import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.l.f. port.unit-ton. Nominal
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour, Brazil, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .06½
Java, bgs.....lb. .04¾- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[6] 10%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .33½- —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., divd. E. cities..gal. .33 - —
tanks, divd. E. cities....gal. .24½- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran. or powd., bbls., kgs., 5 or more..lb. .47⅞- —
less than 5.....lb. .48 - —
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms., lb. .70 - .72
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .77
Terpineol, CP, dms.....lb. .43 - —
alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., works, net wght..lb. .17 - —
Terpinyl acetate, cns.....lb. .87 - —
dms. .....lb. .85 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachlorethane, dms., works.lb. .08 - 08½
Tetrachlorethylene, CP, dms...lb. .21½- —
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine .....lb. 2.65 - —
Sodiosalicylate, dms.....lb. No prices
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., cns., gram. .41 - .44
Thiocarbanilide, dms. .. ....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls.....lb. .89 - 1.62
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .24 - .24½
Thymol, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.....lb. 3.40 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. .48 - .48½
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. .39 - .39½
Metal,[1,8] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls...lb. No prices
Titanium[1] dioxide, bgs., c.l. 20 tons)..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .14¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15¼- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15½- —
non-chalking, bgs., c.l (20 tons). lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb .16¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .17½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .17 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .17½- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .17½- —
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15⅝- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15½- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15⅝- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15⅝- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
barium or magnesium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
calcium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), lb. .05½- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05⅝- —
Titanium, calcium-rutile base, bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —

Carload prices are f.o.b. factories with actual freight paid. Less than carload prices are f.o.b. factories or ex warehouse with actual freight or trucking paid, except on the Pacific Coast, where they are f.o.b. warehouses. Pacific Coast prices are ¼c. per lb. higher than the above. When shipped in barrels, prices are ¼c. per pound higher.

Tetrachloride, CP, dms, works, 55 gals..lb. .57 - —
10-gal. dms., same basis..lb. .65 - —
5-gal. dms., same basis..lb. .70 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. .90 - 1.25
technical, dms., works, 55 gals..lb. .32 - —
10-gal. dms., same basis..lb. .40 - —
5-gal. dms., same basis..lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .96 - —
Tolu, balsam. cns.....lb. .85 - .95
Toluidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol,[2,3,6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., returnable..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .28 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
1° nitration,[6] dms., returnable, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .29½- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, NF, 50% bark and vine, bls..lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Totaquine, USP.....oz. .60 - —
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Tributyl citrate, ton lots, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - —
single dms.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., divd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichlorethylene,[3] Zone 1, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on trichlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Ida., Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Tricresylphosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .37½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .25 - .31
smaller lots, works.....lb. .23½- .31½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., l.c.l..lb. .26 - —
Triethyl citrate, ton lots, 500-lb. dms..lb. .24 - —
single dms.....lb. .26 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .54 - .56
dms., divd.....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd., lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton 17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., wks..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal powd.,[2,3] 99%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - —
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
Chem. grade, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .09½- .10
Madras, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .76¼- —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock..gal. .78¼- —
5 ex dock.....gal. .80¼- —
wood, dest., dist., dms., divd., E. cities..gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., divd. gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .64 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .56 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N., bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., Metropolitan New York, Phila., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville....ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va. ton.82.50 - —
5-19 tons, f.o.b. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore..ton.85.00 - —
less than 5 tons, f.o.b. New York, Phila..ton.90.00 - —
Urea, import, 40% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., ship.. ton. No prices
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. whse..ton. No prices
pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Urea fertilizer compound, basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. V., or Atl., Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, basis 45% N., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., or Alt., Gulf ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports, ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .27

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls.....lb. 1.69 - —
Eastern, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. No prices.
Mexican, tins.....lb.15.00 -16.00
cuts, tins.....lb.14.00 -16.00
South American, tins.....lb. No prices
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.60 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.75 - —
ex-guaicol, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
ex lignin, any quantity, 25-lb. tins..lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
Venice turpentine, true, cs.....lb. No prices.
artificial, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cns., works.....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. gross, works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
5 gals., dms., works.....lb. .23 - —
Ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c.c.....bot. .45½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex (see Rice bran).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut liver).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic; acid, nicotinic amide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
tree .....lb. .28 - .30
Wattle bark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.41.00 -43.00
Extract, solid, bgs.....lb. .04475-.0460
liquid, tanks.....lb. .05 - —
bbls. .....lb. .05⅝- —
Wax, amorphous, Group 3, at refineries; 160-165, amber..lb. .15¼- —
black .....lb. .14 - —
white .....lb. .26 - —
180-185, amber.....lb. .17½- —
black .....lb. .16 - —
white .....lb. .30 - —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Bees,[3] white, bleach, slabs..lb. .61 - —
cakes, cs.....lb. .62 - —
discs cs.....lb. .63 - —
yellow, crude, African.....lb. .49 - —
Brazilian, Chilean, bgs..lb. .50 - —
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.....lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla,[3] bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .38 - —
Carnauba,[3] No. 3 chalky, bgs. lb. .77 - .78
No. 2, N.C., bgs.....lb. .84 - .85
N.C., 3, bgs.....lb. .78 - .79
refined, bgs.....lb. .85 - .86
yellow, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .88 - .89
No. 2, bgs..lb. .87 - .88
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
100° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
Montan, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Ouricury,[3] bgs.....lb. .55 - .62
Ozokerite, dom., 160°-165° m.p., bgs..lb. .30 - —
import., hard, green, cougeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
70°-72° C., bgs.....lb. No stocks
74°-76° C., bgs .....lb. No stocks
snow-white, pure, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs..... .....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .08 - .09
White precipitate,[3] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., c.l.ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-grd., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
gilders, bolted, c.l.....ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -24.00
extra bolted, c.l.....ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, airfloated, 99¾%, 250 mesh, c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, c.l.....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
99%, 200 mesh, c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
gilders', c.l.....ton.11.50 -13.00
l.c.l. .....ton.12.50 -16.00
water-floated, gilders' putty grade, c.l..ton.12.00 -13.00
l.c.l. .....ton.13.00 -16.00
precipitated, c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -25.00
dry ground, 325 mesh, 50 tons, f.o.b. plants..ton. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., up to 5 tons.....ton. 7.00 - —
less than 5 tons .....ton. 9.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .15

Wild indigo root, bls.	lb.	.22 - .23
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls.	gal.	.72 - .75
leaves, bls.	lb.	.07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).		
Woodflour, dom., 40 mesh, c.l., f.o.b. North Tonawanda, N.Y.	ton.	20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis	ton.	24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis	ton.	27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis	ton.	30.00 -32.00
Bags, extra, 25c. each; must be returned for credit. Carload freight to New York, N. Y., 29c. per 100 lbs.		
import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock,	ton.	No prices
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock	ton.	No prices
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock	ton.	No prices
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock	ton.	No prices
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.08 - .09
Levant, bgs.	lb.	No prices
Wormwood, bls.	lb.	.50 - .60

X

Xylol[3,5] (xylene), indus., dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.27 - —
tanks, W. of Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.27 - —
10°, dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.30 - —
5°, dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.37 - —
8°, dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.80 - 1.85
Yellow, arsenic[3] sulphide, dom., bbls., f.o.b. New York	lb.	.52 - .55
bottles, same basis	lb.	.60 - .64
imp., bbls., same basis	lb.	.20 Nom.
Benzidine, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs.	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
lithopone, primrose, lemon, golden and standard orange, ton lots, bbls.	lb.	.55 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.,	lb.	.60 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	.65 - —
Yellow cadmium lithopone prices are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, transportation prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.		
sulphide, orange kegs or cases, works.	lb.	1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. No. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.16 - —
Chrome yellow, CP, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.		
Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09 - .11
Hansa bbls., same basis chrome.	lb.	1.37 - —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis chrome.	lb.	1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.87 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works.	lb.	.04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls. works.	lb.	.02 - .02¾
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0345- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton.	lb.	.04½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.071 - —
Persian orange (see O).		
Zinc, bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts.	lb.	.15¼- .15½
open order.	lb.	.15¼- .15½
Navy specifications type, contracts.	lb.	.15¼- .15½
open order.	lb.	.15¼- .15½
Yellow dock root, dom., bls.	lb.	.16 - .23
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls.	lb.	.11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis.	oz.	2.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.25 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30 - —
Zinc,[1,2,5] Metal (see Paint market).		
acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.27 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies.	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½- —
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. or over.		
Carbonate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.32½- —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.37½- —
kgs.	lb.	.34½- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dom., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.30 - .31
25-lb. jars.	lb.	.36 - —
solut., 50%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0315- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.04¼- .04½
tanks, works.	lb.	.0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow Zinc Chromate).		
Cyanide, kgs., works.	lb.	.33 - .37
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.	lb.	.1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.54 - —
jars	lb.	4.40 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report).		
Oxide,[2] pigment, dom., acidular type, bgs., cl., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾- —
Zinc, oxide, pigment, dom., American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅞- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
Prices on West Coast ½c. per lb. higher.		
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10 - —
Zinc, oxide, imported, gold seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices
green seal, bbls., ex whse.	lb.	No prices
white seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices
USP, c.l., 50-lb. bgs.	lb.	.10½- —
Zinc oxide prices in l.c.l. are ¼c. higher.		
Lead-free add 5% and 35% leaded zinc oxide in car lots are ½c. per lb. higher delivered Pac. Cst., and in less car lots are ½c. per lb. higher ex whse. Pac. Cst.; 50% leaded is 5.6c. per lb. higher for car lots delivered Pac. Cst.		
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11 - .12
precip., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Stearate, tech., precip., or USP, ton lots.	lb.	.30 - —
less than ton lots.	lb.	.31 - .32
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.60 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.85 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.60 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.80 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.05 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.80 - —
Sulphide,[1] pure, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾- —
Zinc, sulphide, barium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585- —
magnesium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
Zinc sulphide delivered to Pac. Cst. is ¼c. per lb. higher for the pure and ½c. for the others.		
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.24 - .26
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼- —
dlvd., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, gr., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80 - 2.00

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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OPA and Fair Trade

The country's two associations of wholesale druggists will meet in this city within the ensuing fortnight. They will chiefly discuss the peculiarities of wartime merchandising. One problem that is bound to interest them is that of the relations of OPA price ceilings and State fair trade laws. This problem has again been reduced to a debatable status by the ruling of a New Jersey court last week that the maximum price requirements of GMPR are supreme.

Viewed as a matter of relative powers, it cannot be gainsaid that the Federal price-control law is superior to any conflicting State statute. The juridical rulings on the price laws in particular hold to that principle, although one New York court has ruled, quite logically, that the Federal price-control law does not estop action under State law for violation of a fair-trade contract. That court, however, ruled further that required compliance with a GMPR ceiling was a valid defense of selling at a price below a fair-trade contractual minimum.

That, then, is the strictly procedural status of the conflicting requirements of the Federal price-control (OPA ceiling) law and State fair-trade laws. But, to examine the controlling legal aspects of this interstatutory relationship is to discover a tinge of doubt—and hope. The price-control law authorizes the Office of Price Administration to fix price ceilings and to adjust them from time to time. The general counsel for the administration has given a formal opinion that enforcement of compliance with State contractual minimum prices, if observance of these was the general practice in March, 1942, "would not be regarded by this office as substantially interfering with the purpose of the general maximum price regulation or the emergency price-control act." The counsel set forth the manner in which a State-mandated price-cutter could get out from under the OPA ceiling which he himself illegally had set up.

That opinion is economically desirable, and it is legally sound. But, it is not binding either way on a State court. If the Office of Price Administration were formally to rule that a State fair-trade contractual minimum price generally observed in March, 1942, was the ceiling for the article to which it applied, there would be no point of Federal supremacy.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Congress Is Afraid

It is almost an even bet that Congress will not enact what the President demanded in anti-inflation legislation by October 1. It is certain that at no time will Congress enact adequate anti-inflation legislation, effective to stop the wage-farm spiral. And if that spiral is not stopped, there will be inflation.

So far, Congress has concocted two bills: one in the senate that will not stop the spiral; one in the house that could stimulate it. Both bills, in spite of long-time bemoanings of executive usurpation of legislative powers, pass the buck of controlling farm prices and labor wages to the President!

It is clear that Congress is afraid to exercise its constitutional power, lest it be voted out of office by resentful farmers and laborers deprived of long-enjoyed pampering. This is, indeed, an unfortunate condition in a democracy.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Insignia for Warworkers

Every day brings closer the inevitableness of the drafting of men, and perhaps women, for warwork. The War Man Power Commission is persistently striving to create an atmosphere appropriate to the work demands of war. And even though some economic commenters are absurd to the *n*th degree in their Archimedean "iffing" about the potentialities of production by their favorite "miracle man," it is plain that men are a bigger industrial lack than materials at every stage of warwork.

Whether an adequate supply of warworkers will volunteer and stay where they are most needed or must be drafted and assigned, they should be provided with insignia which will show that they have an essential part in the national war program. The preferable means of thus identifying them would be a uniform. And as it is in the army of fighting, so should it be in the army of industry: all who battle for production should be treated alike; whether they be volunteers or draftees, they should be identified as essential workers.

This scheme of identification should follow the military system in respect of insignia for officers of various ranks. It should include also counterparts of marksmanship bars, distinguished service medals, and other recognitions, something still more than the existing certificates of individual production merit. The army of industry is an important branch of service in the national welfare: it is the armorer.

This idea has a corollary, for which also the pattern is to be found in the military services. Those who belong to the army of industry should be held to their duty. Due penalties should be provided for unbecoming conduct, dereliction in duty, insubordination, absence without official leave, and desertion. The army of industry is a necessary organization; it should also be adequate.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Manning Warwork

Meeting the manpower needs of war, in the field and in the factory, is one of those abnormal problems of government, for inadequacy in which democracies are criticized by those who favor other forms —of which they usually know less. There is no denying on the face of things as they are that there is a fault in this connection. One needs but look about him to see far too many who are not on the job.

It may be undemocratic and in violation of something American, although those who thus declare are quite vague as to what that is, to freeze labor in essential jobs, to shift civil service employees from minor to major (by war measure) posts. But, war and its concomitants are more contrary to the exalted rights—and no respecter of persons. If this democracy is not going to be second when the current war is decided, it must now get tough and rough with its own.

Too many potential workers and fighters are crowding Washington so that there would not be room for them to do anything worth while—if they would or could. Too many there are, strong of body but seemingly not stout of heart, who are neither using munitions in this war nor making them. Too many are "forced by hunger" to commit "stickuppery" and greater crimes in every city's everyday life. Too many of fighting or working age and size are playing games, exhibitionist roles, swing music, or something nonessential, unless so regarded as propping for morale which, if it must have pandering of that kind and degree, is not worth maintaining.

Why, then, should there be importation of peon labor—possibly largely in peonage—or drawing upon alien concentration camps or penal institutions so that the fruits of the earth may be harvested for imperative needs? Why not put to necessary work all men, particularly those behind store counters and at office desks, whose places can be well filled by women? Why keep on drafting men for the army and navy and fail to fill, by force if necessary, the jobs by which they must be moved and fed and armed?

This is not a war to be won on the "playing fields" of any school or park or stadium, especially by staying there. It is not a war that can be won on the fighting field without equipment better than the enemy's. Production and transportation are at least as essential as bombing and bayoneting—and they take more men. Warwork must be manned. Volunteering in the army of production is commendable; but, as the War Man Power Commissioner says, there is grave doubt of its adequacy, unless the nation kicks itself loose from, not only its adherence to nonessentials, but also its toleration of them.

RESEARCH

EVEN Pollyanna might have difficulty in finding a ray of sunshine in the situation in which many manufacturers have been placed because of present shortages of many materials. Nevertheless the resulting frenzied search for substitutes has often uncovered a hitherto overlooked product which has proven satisfactory or even superior to that formerly used.

Unfortunately, however, it has quite often been found that a new discovery is available in only limited amounts since the producer had not previously received sufficient encouragement to warrant installation of the equipment necessary for large-scale production. Even in such cases the research has not been in vain since with the return of normal conditions the producer will be able to supply the product in adequate amounts, the value of it having been established, and the user will have been awakened to the necessity of investigating all materials which he might use.

There is often a temptation to consider a particular product of manufacture as being entirely satisfactory as regards both quality and cost and to curtail research involving it. Because of present shortages of raw materials and equipment there is also a temptation to curtail research involving new products or new uses for present products.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. does not subscribe to such views. We believe that when the job now in hand is successfully completed our nation will find itself with a productive capacity greatly in excess of any that it has previously enjoyed and that now is the time to prepare to utilize this. We are increasing our research program, primarily of course in order to help do our share toward finishing this present job as quickly as possible, but also secondarily that new products and new uses for old products may be available for any surplus productive capacity to come.

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Heavy Chemicals

Steel Drum Limitation Order Creates Serious Problem for Factors In Market for Heavy Chemicals—Insecticide-Fungicide Ceilings Adjusted by New OPA Regulation

The most outstanding development in the market for heavy chemicals last week was the release of the War Production Board Limitation Order L-197 prohibiting the use of steel drums beginning in November for a long list of chemicals and other materials. The list of the products affected will be found in the text of the order, starting on page 3. It is estimated that this order has created one of the most serious problems the chemical industry has had to contend with since the outbreak of the war. Although substitute containers are available, factors point out that many types will be necessary to take the place of the steel drum.

The OPA has acted to bring into appropriate relationship ceiling prices for agricultural insecticides and fungicides, which are governed by two regulations:—GMPR for sales by manufacturers and wholesalers to dealers, and MPR 144 for retail prices, including sales by manufacturers and wholesalers directly to consumers. Amendment 2 to Regulation 144 readjusts the ceilings over manufacturers' and wholesalers' sales to consumers so that these prices, in keeping with customary trade practice, will be the same or slightly higher than the maximum prices on sales to dealers.

In general the chemical market showed little change as regards activity over the past week. There were some signs of slightly better demand from certain regular consuming lines, but the tone remained rather quiet. The government continued to take material at a steady rate and a pick-up in this regard is anticipated toward the close of the year with reports indicating that war industries currently are lagging.

Paper production, as a percentage of six-day capacity was 71.2 the week ended September 12, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 83.2 percent in the previous week and 104.2 percent a year ago.

Alumina Hydrate.—Demand quiet. Material under allocation. No change quotably.

Alumina Sulphate.—Light call for material. Prices same.

Aluminum.—Under industry control. Paste and seed transactions governed by allocations. Priorities rule. No alterations in quotations.

Alum, Ammonia.—Prices unchanged with supplies allocated.

Alum, Soda.—Market position unaltered. Quotations show no change.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—War operations taking large quantities. Prices unchanged. There are numerous small refrigerating and ice-making plants scattered throughout Ecuador, all of which use anhydrous ammonia. A concern manufacturing beer recently installed two new refrigeration plants in the cities of Ambato and Ibarra, these in addition to a plant in Quito.

Ammoniac, Sal.—Material under allocation. No change in market tone. Prices same. The machinery price regulation on sales or deliveries of storage batteries is scheduled to become effective October 1.

Antimony.—Under industry control. New features lacking. Prices stabilized.

Antimony Needles.—Level of activity unchanged. Quotations steady.

Antimony Oxide.—Allocations rule. Light demand. Price schedules confirmed.

Arsenic, Red.—Market very tight. Supplies allocated. No change quotably.

Arsenic, White.—Material under allocation and in very tight position. Prices show no change.

Barium Carbonate.—New features lacking. Pricewise, no change.

Barium Chloride.—Call for material spotty to good. No change in quotations.

Bleaching Powder.—Production at high level with ready outlet for all supplies. Prices unaltered.

Calcium Chloride.—Factors in this market are planning sales of calcium chloride for fire protection. Ice control also appears an important field in these days when metal shortages add to the seriousness of highway accidents. Calcium chloride also is expected to find further use in removing ice from sidewalks, which is considered a rather important service in view of the increased number of walkers in these critical times. The

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.2	170.2	170.2	168.3

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	109.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Japanese Beetle

Two deadly micro-organisms which attack the larvae of the Japanese beetle and similar insects, producing milky disease, can be cultivated, rapidly multiplied, and preserved by a method described in a recently issued patent. The right to manufacture and use the invention has been assigned to the government without payment of royalties.

In 1940 the two micro-organisms that cause milky fever were described by the inventor and named by him Bacillus popilliae and Bacillus lentimorbus. They are found in the blood of larvae having the disease. The blood is extracted and dried, in which condition the spores of the bacteria will remain alive and virulent, according to the inventor, for at least four years.

In order to multiply the supply, the spores are separated from the dried blood by delicate processes and injected into the blood of healthy larvae whih are then put into an incubator. In ten to twelve days the spores injected are multiplied 1,000-fold. In this way a plentiful supply can be obtained, it is claimed, and preserved against future invasions of the Japanese beetle and his like.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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SILICON TETRACHLORIDE • CREAM OF TARTAR
SULPHURIC ACID • CAUSTIC SODA • WHITING
TARTARIC ACID • LIQUID CHLORINE • SULPHUR
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material is said to bore through the ice, thus rendering it more easy to shovel off.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Better call for material for uses in connection with government contracts. Prices steady.

Chlorine.—Allocations rule with general limitations order in effect. Material under full priority control. Heavy war demand leaving little for civilian uses. Quotations firm, unchanged.

Chrome Acetate.—New features lacking. Quotations steady.

Cobalt Acetate.—Allocations rule. Demand light. Pricewise, no change. WPB has announced formation of a cobalt industry advisory committee.

Cobalt Hydrate. — Position unchanged. Material under allocation. Price schedules unaltered. A cobalt industry advisory committee has been formed by WPB.

Cobalt Oxide.—Cobalt used for ground coat frit is now limited in any one-quarter to 35 percent of the amount used in first six months of last year. WPB has formed a cobalt industry advisory committee.

Copper.—No new developments. WPB is expected in near future to go after plants unwilling to sell their copper to the Copper Recovery Corporation for allocation to war plants. An order placing copper chemicals under complete allocation control in order to conserve scrap from which they are made becomes effective October 1.

Copper Carbonate.—An order placing copper chemicals under complete allocation control becomes effective October 1. It is designed to conserve scrap from which they are made.

Copper Chloride.—Material goes under allocation October 1 along with other copper chemicals.

Copper Cyanide.—WPB order, effective October 1, places copper cyanide under complete control.

Copper Oxide. — Under allocation October 1.

Copper Sulphate.—WPB order placing copper chemicals under complete allocation control October 1 in order to conserve scrap from which they are made covers copper sulphate. The Italian copper sulphate industry normally makes 23,000 to 30,000 tons annually, but it is understood that only 6,500 tons will be available for the coming agricultural year. According to an announcement by the Vichy Government, French vine growers were to have had 40,000 tons of copper sulphate at their disposal from June 15. A new copper collection was necessary to produce enough copper sulphate for 1943, but it is hoped, according to the Vichy announcement, that voluntary mobilization of scrap, which was the method used last year, will bring in sufficient supplies.

Cyanide-Chloride Mixture. — Cyanides now covered by amendment to General Preference Order M-165.

Diorthoguanidine.—Now covered by amendment to General Preference Order M-165.

Diphenylguanidine. — Recently issued amendment to General Preference Order M-165 covers diphenylguanidine.

Ethyl Chloride.—Tone of market shows no change. Quotations steady.

Glauber's Salt. — Market position shows no change. Prices unaltered.

Lead Acetate.—Quiet prevails. Price schedules confirmed. With the primary object of effecting economies in tin and lead, the British Minister of Supply recently made a new order, which became effective August 31. This order limits the types of commodities which may be packed in metal collapsible tubes for distribution on the home market and restricts the sizes and types of tubes and the weights of caps which may be used for packing those commodities to those specified in the British Standard Tubes Schedule.

Lime Sulphur.—Call for material about unchanged. Prices same.

Magnesite.—No change in market tone. Prices steady at level recently established when the old brand playing out and the material coming from a new deposit caused a jump in quotations to $84 to $90 per ton on domestic calcined in less than carload lots, delivered New York.

Manganese Acetate.—Call for material spotty. No change quotably.

Methyl Chloride.—Quiet prevails. Prices unaltered.

Nickel Chloride.—Material under allocation. Level of activity un-

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changed. Quotations show no alterations.

Phosphorus. — White and yellow phosphorus under allocation control, effective October 1. Relatively small amounts of phosphorus were imported into Costa Rica from other countries than the United States in the last three months of 1941.

Potash Carbonate. — Light demand. Better supply situation. Quotations maintained.

Potash Caustic.—Supply situation continues to show improvement. Prices same.

Potash Chlorate.—No new features in market. Price schedules confirmed. Relatively small amounts of potash chlorate were imported into Costa Rica from countries other than the United States in the last three months of 1941.

Potash Cyanide.—Amendment to General Preference Order M-165 covers cyanides.

Potash Permanganate.—This material is used in Ecuador in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations and in gold mining operations, the Department of Commmerce reports. Imports of potash permanganate averaged 4,000 pounds during 1937 and 1938, but declined in 1939 and 1940. Imports in 1937 and 1938 were supplied chiefly by Germany.

Saltpeter.—Material in active demand from powder plants. Price schedules show no change.

Soda, Caustic.—Tone of market shows improvement. Outside lots of flake understood to have vanished. Price schedules steady among leading producers.

Soda Chlorate.—No new developments. Material under allocation. Prices same.

Soda Silicate.—Heavy season expected October and November. To remove undue burden on transportation facilities at that time, Director General for Operations has removed inventory restrictions to permit users to build stocks at their plants rather than have supplies accumulate in producers' hands. Supplies currently rather plentiful.

Soda Sulphate, Anhydrous.—Light demand. No change pricewise.

Tin.—WPB's compliance branch has announced that it has initiated a survey of the operations of the principal manufacturing users of tin to determine their degree of compliance with WPB orders issued to conserve this scarce material for war uses. The 280 firms whose operations are being checked use approximately 90 percent of all tin consumed in the country. With the primary object of effecting economies in tin and lead, the British Minister of Supply recently made a new order, which became effective August 31. This order limits the types of commodities which may be packed in metal collapsible tubes for distribution on the home market and restricts the sizes and types of tubes and the weights of caps which may be used for packing those commodities to those specified in the British Standard Tubes Schedule.

Tin Salts.—Demand quiet. Prices steady. According to the British press, exports of tin oxide in 1940 at 3,240 tons were 1.458 tons less than in 1939, with deliveries to Empire countries dropping from 766 to 521 tons. A feature of the year's export trade in this item was the greater importance of the Argentine market, shipments to the South American republic advancing from 403 tons in 1939 to 1,377 tons in the succeeding year.

Trichlorethylene. — Priorities rule. Demand light. No change quotably.

Acids

The various chemical acids continued in good demand from the government last week and, while factors were having little trouble in trying to cope with it, there were signs that the civilian demand might bring a better tone to the market in the near future. Some factors had been anticipating a pick-up from regular consumers this month and it now seems possible that they may not be entirely disappointed.

Acetic.—Supplies good. Demand still rather light except from plants working on war contracts. No change quotably.

Acetic, Anhydride. — Tone little changed. Quotations confirmed.

Battery. — The machinery price regulation on sales or deliveries of storage batteries becomes effective October 1.

Chlorosulphonic.—Inquiry light. No change quotably.

Formic.—Activity still at quiet level. Quotations steady.

Hydrofluoric.—Demand shows improvement in some directions. Pricewise ,no change.

Lactic.—Deliveries satisfactory, and prices show no change.

Mixed.—Nitric and sulphuric units continue quiet. Price schedules are steady.

Muriatic.—Interest remains rather light. No change quotably.

Naphthenic.—Allocations rule. Quotations unchanged. Naphthenic acid and naphthenates under complete allocation control, effective October 1.

Nitric.—Position tight. Quotations show no change.

Oxalic.—Production at high rate, but demand ahead of output. Quotations firm.

Sebacic.—Price schedules steady at new levels recently established.

Sulphuric. — Current war demand taxing heavy production. Occasional shortages in some consuming lines reported. Prices show no change. Sulphuric acid is used in Guatemala for garages and in the manufacture of batteries, in the textile industries, in the pharmaceutical industry, and in tanning and for miscellaneous purposes, according to the Department of Commerce. Some sulphuric acid is produced locally, but imports are appreciable. Imports into Guatemala during the five years 1937-41 averaged 10,700 pounds annually. During the years 1937-39, considerable amounts were received from Germany, but in 1941 the United States was the only source.

Baltimore, Sept. 16.—The demand for sulphuric acid is taking up the full output and some consumers are on rather short rations. The requirements of the government naturally receive first consideration, and the market is being maintained steadily at the ceiling, which varies more or less in conformity with the high levels of the various concerns last March. Approximate prices are:—98 percent acid, $17.83 per ton; 66-degree, $16.95 per ton; 60-degree, $14.13 per ton; oleum, $19 per ton.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prics beginning on page 9

Insecticides

The Office of Price Administration has acted to bring into appropriate relationship ceiling prices for agricultural insecticides and fungicides, which are governed by two regulations:—GMPR for sales by manufacturers and wholesalers to dealers, and MPR 144 for retail prices, including sales by manufacturers and wholesalers directly to consumers.

Amendment 2 to Regulation 144 readjusts the ceilings over manufacturers' and wholesalers' sales to consumers so that these prices, in keeping with customary trade practice, will be the same or slightly higher than the maximum prices on sales to dealers.

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The method originally provided, for persons other than manufacturers selling only at retail, is retained.

Instances had arisen where ceilings on sales by a manufacturer to consumers were lower than the maximum price of the same seller to dealers. The maximums on sales to consumers are now brought into direct relationship with ceilings on sales to dealers in order to insure the free flow of these products to consumers as well as to dealers.

The amendment provides that a manufacturer or wholesaler selling insecticides and fungicides to consumers shall establish his maximum price by adding his typical differential for this class of sales to his maximum price to dealers. This differential, in dollars and cents, between his price to dealers and consumers is the one the seller observed during the month in which he delivered to consumers of the same class the largest quantity of a particular insecticide in the twelve-month period ending March 31, 1942.

Originally, under Regulation 144, a manufacturer selling at retail added to his replacement cost his margin obtained above raw materials and like units of the commodity delivered during his month of largest sales in the year prior to last March 31.

Manufacturers' ceilings on sales to dealers are still established under the General Maximum Price Regulation. However, contingencies are contained in the new amendment that if further OPA investigation or practice demonstrates that manufacturers' maximums to dealers or wholesalers should be changed or rolled back, the change in the replacement cost to dealers or wholesalers shall be reflected in their ceiling prices at retail under Regulation 144.

Sellers at retail who cannot determine the month of largest deliveries of a particular insecticide may use instead the month in the year ended March 31, 1942, of the largest deliveries of all agricultural insecticides and fungicides. If this method also cannot be applied, the seller then establishes his ceiling on the basis of the maximum price of his most closely competitive sellers.

Calcium Arsenate.—Demand active. New features lacking. Prices unchanged.

Lead Arsenate.—Call for material light. Quotations unaltered.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Demand about unchanged. Prices same.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Very tight supply situation expected to become more critical with benzol growing more and more difficult to obtain.

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Mulligan Now Major

J. H. Mulligan has taken a leave of absence from the New England Chemical & Paint Company, Boston, to accept a commission as major in the Army. The business will be continued in charge of P. R. Mawn, who has been his associate since the business was started.

Chemical Salesmen's Golf Won by Miller

H. R. Miller, of the Hercules Powder Company, was crowned champion of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, at the final golf tournament of the association for the 1942 season, held at the North Hills Golf Club, Douglaston, L. I., September 15. Approximately 130 members and guests participated. Other winners were:—

Low gross, flight A, James Ferris, of the Niagara Alkali Company; flight C, E. J. Maguire, of the Grasselli Division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Low net, members, flight A, Charles Slater, of J. T. Baker Chemical Company; flight B, C. F. Trombley, of the Monsanto Chemical Company; flight C, P. W. Hiller, of Innis, Speiden & Co.

C. F. Alexander

Low gross, guest, T. Morgan, of the MacNair-Dorland Company. Low net, Harold Green, of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.

Kickers, members, R. E. Wilkins, of the Hooker Electrochemical Company; J. Huisking, of Fritzsche Bros., Inc., and P. J. LoBue, of the Michigan Chemical Company. Kickers, guest, R. Christman.

Longest drive, Charles P. Alexander, of Seldner & Enequist, Inc. Least number of putts, Thomas Callahan, of Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc. Nearest to pin, S. F. Urban, of E. R. Squibb & Sons.

Member, high gross, A. M. Osterndorf, of Commercial Solvents Corporation. Door prize, $25 War Bond, Ira MacNair, of MacNair, Dorland Co., Inc.

Arrangements for the outing and distribution of prizes were in charge of Charles F. Alexander, chairman of the entertainment committee.

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Withus in Army

William A. Withus, in charge of technical and professional advertising in medical, dental, chemical and related fields for the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, has been called to active duty as a first lieutenant in the Army Sanitary Corps.

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Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Import Situation Holds Dyestuffs Market Generally Tight—Heavy Government Demand Brings Higher Egg Yolk, Albumen Prices—Use of Steel Drums for Starches Prohibited

Conditions in the dyestuffs, textile, and leather chemicals market remained, for the most part, tight and firm again over the past week. The import situation showed no improvement, and factors pointed out that stocks in general of imported items are low. Interest in such materials was at a fair level.

The government demand for dried eggs for lend-lease shipments has resulted in a tight supply situation on egg albumen and egg yolk. Quotations on these items have been advanced, since the General Maximum Price Regulation does not apply to egg products.

Starches are in steady demand from domestic users, and large quantities are being taken for United Nations shipment. War Production Board Limitation Order L-197 provides that no starches and dry adhesives may be packed in steel drums after November 12.

The corn grind of eleven refiners of starches, syrups, sugars, and other derivatives of corn for the month of August totaled 10,038,854 bushels. This represents corn ground for domestic use only.

The WPB has prohibited the manufacture of two-color shoes and reduced the variety of colors and styles of footwear to be made for spring and summer 1943 consumption. No limit is placed on the production of permitted styles necessary to fill civilian needs.

The average weekly consumption of apparel class raw wool in July, 1942, amounted to 11,461,000 pounds, scoured basis, compared with 10,702,000 pounds in June and 9,021,000 pounds in July, 1941.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride. — Inquiry light. Prices maintained.

Antimony Salt.—No change in market tone. Price schedules unaltered.

Chrome Acetate. — No change in level of inquiry. Prices same.

Potash Prussiate.—Rate of activity same. Prices confirmed.

Soda Bichromate.—Material in light demand. No change quotably.

Soda Prussiate. — Demand at quiet level. Quotations show no change.

Zinc Dust.—Market tone unaltered. No change pricewise.

Price Changes

Advanced

Egg, albumen, edible, domestic, crystals, 2c. per lb.
powdered, 3c. per lb.
technical, crystals, 10c. per lb.
Egg yolk, dried, domestic, 11c. per lb.
imported, 11c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
261.5	259.8	259.8	245.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Two-Color Shoes

In a move intended primarily to save leather by reducing the number of fancy shoes in the well-dressed family's wardrobe, the War Production Board has prohibited the manufacture of two-color shoes, and reduced the variety of colors and styles of footwear to be made for Spring and Summer 1943 consumption. No limit is placed on the production of permitted styles necessary to fill civilian needs.

Sole leather, now being used extensively by the armed forces, including our allies, has become the limiting factor in shoe production. Accordingly, the order restricts excessive style and color variety for shoes for Spring, 1943, use, because the sale of a wide variety of colors and styles of shoes increases the amount of sole leather tied up in dealers' inventories and little-used footwear on consumers' shelves. The limitations placed on style and color do not apply to shoes in which leather or composition rubber soles are not used.

The order permits shoes to be made in black, white, turftan, Army russet, town brown, and blue. Except for these limitations on color and on novelty styles, riding and specially styled boots, and two-color combinations, it is believed that there will be little noticeable change in the shoes offered for sale. The conservation order will permit the manufacture of ample supplies of both street and dress footwear for men, women, and children, but is expected to reduce the number of extra pairs bought by consumers.

Dyestuffs

Annatto. — Firm market. Prices steady.

Cochineal.—Material in good inquiry. Supply situation tight. Quotations unaltered.

Fustic.—Tone of market firm with stocks light. Pricewise, no change.

Hypernic. — Conditions unaltered. Prices confirmed.

Logwood.—No change quotably on crystal, extract, or solid. Supply situation tight.

Madder, Dutch.—Market tone firm with supplies low. No change quotably.

Turmeric. — New features lacking. Prices unchanged.

Sizing Materials

The heavy demand from the government for egg products has resulted in higher quotations on egg albumen and egg yolk. Large quantities of dried whole eggs are being taken for lend-lease shipments, and this, of course, has brought about a tighter supply situation. Factors in the sizing materials market point out that GMPR does not apply to egg products and that the cost of eggs has advanced considerably. Starch is in steady demand from domestic users, and large quantities of this item also are being taken by the government for lend-lease shipment. Estimated deliveries of starch for United Nations' shipment from April 29, 1941, to August 1, 1942, amounted to 239,202,994 pounds. It is understood that England formerly depended considerably on Continent suppliers for starch, and it is taking heavy shipments to meet with her needs in this direction. Starches may not be packed in steel drums after November 12.

Albumen, Blood.—Light albumen in ample supply. Soluble dried blood now being allocated. No change pricewise.

Albumen, Egg. — Government dried egg demand making for tight supply situation in this market, which has resulted in higher price schedules. Prices now asked for domestic crystal edible egg albumen range from $1.75 to $1.78 per pound, with powdered offered at $1.81 to $1.86 per pound Technical crystal egg albumen is quoted at $1.60 to $1.65 per pound.

Egg Yolk. — Heavy call for egg products from government has resulted in tight market position and higher quotations on yolk. Domestic and imported dried egg yolk prices have jumped to 98c. to $1 per pound.

Starch, Corn.—Domestic demand steady. Factors report large quantities being taken by government for lend-lease shipment. On basis of conditions of September 1, Department of Agriculture estimates corn crop at 3,016,000,000 bushels. No change in prices. Material may not be packed in steel drums after November 12.

Starch, Potato.—Domestic users taking material at steady rate. It is being used now as a substitute for tapioca flour for sizing purposes. Prices same. Packing in steel drums not allowed after November 12.

Tapioca Flour.—May not be used for sizing, but may be employed in printing filament rayon. No change quotably.

Tanning Materials

Tanning material factors are of the opinion that for the remainder of 1942 and well into 1943 a gradual shrinking of shoe output will be noted as production of footwear comes into line with the supply of soles. At the same time it may be expected that an attempt will be made to increase sole leather output so that supplies may be increased for civilian footwear. It is felt that the whole question of shoe rationing may depend in the long run on the action taken in sole leather. It is pointed out that it is unlikely that American consumers of footwear will suffer vital shortages of footwear unless all imports of raw material into the United States are cut off. The War Production Board has prohibited the manufacture of two-color shoes and reduced the variety of colors and styles of footwear to be made for spring and summer 1943 consumption.

Chestnut Extracts.—Position tight. WPB has announced the formation of an industry advisory committee for chestnut extracts.

Gambier.—Extract supply situation expected to grow tighter. Market firm.

Divi-Divi. — New features lacking with market in tight position.

Nutgalls.—Material under allocation. Price situation remains unaltered.

Osage Orange.—Market tone same. Pricewise, no new developments.

Quebracho Extract.—Tone of market remains very firm. Quotations steady.

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Chestnut Extract Advisory Group Formed

OPD Washington Bureau

Chestnut Extract Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the War Production Board. F. A. Hayes, of the leather and shoe section of the WPB, is the government presiding officer. Committee members are:—

H. B. Beard, American Oak Leather Company, Decatur, Ala.; Alan G. Goldsmith, Mead Corporation, Chillicothe, Ohio; Joseph S. Silversteen, Rosman Tanning Extract Company, Rosman, N. C.; William Pollard, Champion Paper & Fibre Company, Canton, N. C.; J. H. Teas, Teas Extract Company, Nashville, Tenn.; L. M. Whitmore, Leas & McVitty, Inc., Salem, Va.; G. Arthur Schieren, Chas. A. Schieren Company, New York, and H. M. Widney, Gardner Extract Company, Durbin, W. Va.

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Of our American research chemists and what they are doing, little can be revealed these days. But that they are very much in this war there can be no doubt, even in the "masterminds" of the enemy.

We have had hints of some of the strange new substances, compounds and alloys that have already come from the amazing world of chemistry—synthetics to replace many of our raw materials cut off by war, and proving even better in performance than the resources our enemies seized at such cost. We have heard of new products created in laboratory tubes—"miracles" surpassing Nature—to speed the hour of Victory.

But we cannot appreciate fully how far-reaching are these wartime achievements of the research chemist until the war is won. Then the story can be told. It will be brought home to us, literally, when peace comes, in practical new comforts and conveniences... in more efficient use of our natural resources... in sounder bodies, less frequent illness, longer life.

For even as he applies his knowledge, experience and ingenuity in the fight for freedom, the chemist is furnishing us with materials and formulae for building a better world. Such is the nature of chemical research that the developments which are helping our fighting forces to smash the enemy will make life richer and finer when Victory is ours.

In this, chemistry's two-fold contribution to the American way of life, U. S. I. is proud to have a part.

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American Chemical Society

Fall Meeting (Its 104th), September 7 to 11, 1942, in Buffalo, N. Y.

Satisfactory scientific service in the civilian needs of today and the demands of war, and for the potentialities of the postwar era is the role of chemistry in today's economy, and chemistry will serve well for victory and a profitable future—this was the keynote of the presidential address of Dr. Harry N. Holmes at the 104th meeting of the American Chemical Society in Buffalo, N. Y., September 7 to 11. Quite naturally Dr. Halmes dwelt particularly on the special demands of these days on science, and he pointed the necessity of scientists therein, saying:—

The weapons of World War II and the processes of essential war industry have become so scientific that it seems almost unfair to ask men trained in West Point, Annapolis, and other military institutions to make vital decisions on scientific research problems. Yet that is the system. Military men decide, with advice, no doubt, what war problems are worth investigation by our official scientific bodies. This is a bottle neck because there is no place in the curriculum of our great military institutes for research training. Perhaps research appreciation could be taught in the routine courses in chemistry and physics.

Dr. Holmes urged the formation of a war and peace advisory committee of a hundred able physical scientists, economists, sociologists, industrialists, labor leaders, military men and others, chosen not on political grounds but by their peers in their respective professions or callings.

In a survey of the contributions of science to the progress of the war program of the nation, Dr. Holmes cited advances in nutrition, plastics, new explosives, petroleum toluol, high-octane gasoline, aluminum, and magnesium. He also dwelt at length on the development of synthetic substitutes for rubber.

Further testimony to the essential and able services of chemical science in the war program and for the advancement of humanity was presented by Dr. Charles M. A. Stine, research and development adviser and vice-president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., whose topic at the society's public session was "Molders of a Better Destiny." His scope was largely the same as that of Dr. Holmes, a natural result of outstanding interests and problems, but he emphasized the response of chemistry to the pressure of war's demands in its use of high-pressure syntheses to offset the interferences with natural materials. He also looked far to the future and the conversion of today's unprecedented developments from war to peace. "Let our swords be mighty," he said; "and mighty indeed will be our plowshares."

Turning in conclusion to the freedoms of mankind for which the democracies fight, Dr. Stine said:—

The scientist accepts these freedoms unreservedly. To their attainment he is glad to give life itself, if that is the price. But the scientist is fighting just as wholeheartedly for five hundred, yes, for five thousand other freedoms . . . the freedom to worry through with a theory until it is validated or disproved; the freedom to banish the wasteful and enthrone the efficient; the freedom to improve, if he can, everything that exists under the sun, and, beyond that, to create things upon which the sun has never before shone.

The Rubber Problem

Because of its national status the problem of a rubber supply for civilian and military needs got perhaps the major part of the applied chemistry interest at the Buffalo meeting. There was a special symposium on the synthesis of substitutes for natural rubber and there were a number of papers of particular interest in the divisional sessions related to rubber and synthetic elastomers.

Because the Baruch committee had not yet made its report to President Roosevelt, the A.C.S. symposium on synthetic rubber was somewhat restrained by the deferring of an originally scheduled discussion of "Progress of Synthetic Rubber Production," by Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, director of Mellon Institute, who has been chief adviser in the governmental program. Also deferred was a discussion of the rubber outlook by a speaker very close to the situation. No request had been made by or for the Baruch committee: the preclusion of an anticlimax was wholly an A.C.S. courtesy.

About Butadiene

A sketchy history of the important component of the more favored synthetic "rubbers"—butadiene—from its discovery some eighty years ago was given by Albert L. Elder, of the War

Dr. Harry N. Holmes
1942 President, A.C.S.

Production Board. He noted the increasing interest in this material in recent years, mentioning that hundreds of patents on its production had been issued—mostly to Germans. Butadiene production is the bottleneck of synthesis of the buna "rubbers" which are the choice among substitutes.

Many CH and CHO hydrocarbon compounds can be converted to butadiene, Mr. Elder said, and he mentioned some of the processes based on butane, butylene, diacetylene vinylethylene, ethylene, propylene, acetylene, cyclohexanone, monohydric alcohols, butyryl aldehyde, aldol, ethanol, butyleneglycols, and others. Recovery difficulties caused by close boiling ranges among associated products were noted by the speaker. His declaration of the lack of a simple, economical method of avoiding these was not agreed to in private comment by some synthetic rubber chemists in his audience.

Mr. Elder discussed the possible demand for synthetic rubber, which should be selected and why on the basis of raw materials and knowledge. He talked of plant designers and operative manpower, of construction materials and costs. He referred to the necessity of having adequate, reliable data on needs and supplies on imports of natural rubber, reclamation via salvage, and new plants, noting the division in this respect between thermocracking and catalytic methods.

Four thermocracking plants are on the program, Mr. Elder said, expected to provide 107,800 tons; 220,000 tons are to come from plants using alcohol. By the end of this year butadiene production will be increased 22,800 tons by new plants. Next year will add nine more plants with a total of 695,000 tons. Four of the plants will work on alcohol.

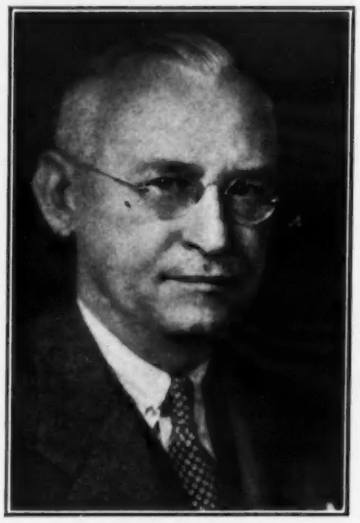
Mr. Elder expected further and still more valuable developments in the synthesis of substitutes for rubber. He felt that such products would not be shortlived war babies. And he opined that it might eventuate that natural rubber at any price would not be competitive.

The Supply of Styrene

Styrene is the side partner of butadiene in rubber synthesis. It is in better supply, because it was developed several years ago as a plastics material. The story of this development was told by Dr. Willard H. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical Company, the big producer. The story goes back a century in monomeric and polymeric styrenes. Its modern chapter is based on the Dow-developed production of ethylbenzene, its parent.

Dow styrene research started in 1931 on the basis of betaphenylethyl alcohol which was dehydrated to styrene. A drawback was the chlorination step; so a cracking method was sought —and found in 1933—by means of "patient money and a prayerful attitude." Several years later the problem of separating the solid polymer was solved. It was also found possible to use a slightly lower grade of benzene than had at first been necessary.

Styrene, Dr. Dow said, is not a war baby, although 95 percent of his com-



Dr. Charles M. A. Stine

pany's production is going directly into war uses on priorities of A-1-1 or higher. Of its future he said:—

It will continue to find use as a basic material in elastomers. We visualize the refinement of the material and the expanding use of it as a moldable thermoplastic. It is peculiarly adapted to fabrication by the procedure known as injection molding. It is strong, tough, and exceedingly attractive because of its crystal clarity, as well as its unlimited color possibilities. We look forward confidently to the future of styrene in the radical improvements in consumers' goods which will occur upon the cessation of hostilities.

A general description of the Dow process of producing ethylbenzene was given by Dr. Dow. The production of this styrene intermediate from alcohol and benzene was also touched upon. These are liquid-phase processes. Catalytic vapor-phase alkylation of benzene with ethylene was discussed in a paper by Dr. W. A. Pardee, of the Gulf Research & Development Company, and Dr. B. F. Dodge, of Yale University.

This paper reported the results of research into the reactions of benzene and ethylene in the gaseous state instead of the previously mentioned liquid phase. Numerous catalysts to speed the reaction were investigated, as well as the effects of such operating variables as time, pressure, and temperature, and excellent yields were obtained under certain conditions. This research was considered particularly timely in view of the government's efforts to make the best use possible of all available ethylene, and, it was thought, might prove of even more significance when normal competitive conditions are restored after the war.

Accelerators in Buna S

Results of using organic accelerators in the compounding of synthetic rubber were described by G. R. Vila, research chemist for the Naugatuck Chemical Division of the United States Rubber Company, who said that, while most chemicals used in compounding natural rubber may be used in compounding buna S, it does not follow that identical results will be obtained. The effects will vary sufficiently to make it necessary for all combinations of rubber chemicals to be re-evaluated for the job at hand.

In the text of the paper much technical information relating to the use of organic accelerators, compiled by the Naugatuck laboratories, was revealed. In accordance with the policy of the Naugatuck Chemical Division of the United States Rubber Company, research data on manufacture, compounding, and use of buna S synthetic will be disclosed to proper government agencies and authorized rubber manufacturers, it was stated.

Among the many papers presented to the A.C.S. rubber chemistry and other divisions were also:—

"Natural Aging of Reclaimed Rubber," by H. F. Palmer and R. H. Crossley, of the Xylos Rubber Company.

"Coal in the Manufacture and Use of Synthetic Rubbers," by Dr. H. L. Fisher, director of organic research for U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

"Stress - Temperature Relations and Creep for Synthetic Rubbers," by L. E. Peterson, R. L. Anthony, and E. Guth, of the University of Notre Dame.

Dye Developments

The development of the synthetic dye industry of the United States was a matter of experiment in trial and error, said Dr. M. L. Crossley, of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, at the luncheon session of the A.C.S. division of industrial and engineering chemistry. He related many experiences of the early days which showed how much more was required than could be got from descriptions in patents seized from Germans. He told of such little things of big trouble as the inability to make dimethylanilin out of methanol which contained some acetone.

The characteristic aspect of the United States dye industry, Dr. Crossley pointed out, is the speeding up of operations, the stopping of a reaction when but 90 percent complete if so doing will, as it often does, save hours of time in a process. A big service of the industry has been in its influence on research in all industries involving chemical processes. The dye industry has done much to stimulate the interest of chemists and chemical engineers, he said; it has much more to do.

The future of the industry, as Dr. Crossley saw it, demands that a worldwide view be taken. He foresaw great developments in its drug division in the study of chemotherapy of cancer, tuberculosis, and other diseases, also in the field of nutrition. Its big need will be for able chemical advice, for vivid imagination that will pierce far into the future. It must so carry on as to contribute most to the life of the world.

Vanadium from Idaho

A new method of extracting vanadium, assuring the United States an adequate supply of this metal used to toughen armor plate and war production tools, was announced in a report on a method of recovering vanadium which exists in high-grade phosphate rock deposits in Idaho, one of the largest known reservoirs of the ore in the world. It has been estimated there are 5,700,000,000 tons of phosphate rock in this sector, of which 500,000 tons are recoverable vanadium.

The process, both economical and rapid, is the fruit of your years of re-

search by Dr. J. Perry Morgan, chemical engineer for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, carried out under the direction of Dr. Arthur W. Hixson, professor of chemical engineering at Columbia University.

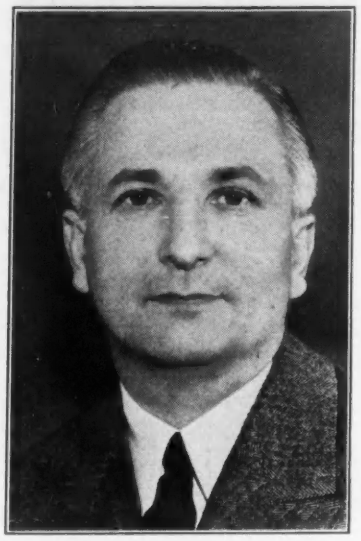
The phosphate rock, treated with sulphuric acid, forms phosphoric acid in solution which is evaporated until its content is 45 percent phosphorus pentoxide. The concentrate is treated with strong nitric acid in an oxidizing and precipitating tank. The phosphoric acid is filtered off to be used in the manufacture of superphosphate, leaving vanadyl phosphate in solid cake form. The cake is taken to a dissolving tank where water and live steam are played upon it. The resulting solution is then placed in a precipitator and ammonia gas and ammonium nitrate are added. The materials in the precipitator are then filtered, leaving a cake of ammonium vanadate. This cake is heated in a furnace to produce vanadium pentoxide as a solid and the ammonia gas is piped off for reuse in the process. Vanadium pentoxide is the form in which vanadium is usually marketed.

Packaging Trends

In a symposium on methods of food preservation, Dr. A. H. Warth, of the Crown Cork & Seal Company, discussed packaging trends, in part as follows:—

Much thought is being given by the conservationists to the comparative amount of steel, tin, and rubber in cans, and that in the glass container closures. A base box of steel plate will yield 265 cans of a quart capacity; the same amount of steel will, however, yield 14,400 closures for quart-size glass containers. Transfer from steel to glass containers is not so advisable where the closures for the glass require as critical a material as rubber.

Significant changes in the trend can be met with daily, a popular brand of molasses is now packed in glass with tear off metal and cork cap instead of a can; spices in cardboard cylinders with metal ends; instead of all tinplate canisters; noodle soup mixes in cardboard and cellophane, or in very thin metal foil-covered cardboard cartons; a very popular brand of baked beans formerly in tin is now in glass; some baby foods are now in glass instead of tin. Frozen egg liquid is now being packed in cellophane-lined paperboard carton instead of the customary tin can.



Dr. Willard H. Dow

The new container with its leak-proof cellophane bag inside is a rectangular-shape fiberboard box. Its chief advantages are that the frozen eggs may be slipped out in a block and readily melted; it is less costly than the tin can, and it saves much space in car because of its rectangular shape.

In the cosmetic field WPB regulations ban the use of tinplate closures for jars. No new metal can be secured to made more of them. There had been a tendency to go from a glass container to a plastic container, but scarcity of plastics has reserved the trend. Glass containers with glass closures are receiving serious consideration.

The technical research section of the Containers Branch of WPB is reported as drawing up exact specifications for drug containers, avoiding the use of metal as far as possible. Among items considered are those for toothpowder, toothpaste, aspirin, laxative lozenges, in which 35,000 tons of steel are annually used, according to Deputy Chief Charles L. Sheldon. The familiar cobalt blue glass container used for many purposes is out, since cobalt was placed on the critical list. It is being replaced by flint glass for the duration of the war.

Collapsible tubes used 3,300 tons of tin in 1939. Although the collapsible tube business has enormously increased since then the tonnage of tin used this year will be far less than in 1939. Collapsible tubes of aluminum have disappeared from the market. The collapsible tube of tin has been largely replaced by tin-lead alloy tubes or tin coated lead tubes, thus saving about 70 percent of tin.

For certain hygienic preparations pure tin is still considered essential. However, it should be possible to develop a collapsible tube of a lead-silver alloy containing up to 3 percent silver that would offer the chemical resistance of tin, and to plate this on the inside with a silver-indium alloy. Indium has, however, no offcial approval as to non-toxicity.

Research Management

One of the meeting's most interesting sessions was a symposium on research management. Discussing the direction of research, Dr. C. E. K. Mees, of the Eastman Kodak Company, said that, in an industrial laboratory, the direction of research activities may be left to those carrying out the research or may be planned in detail by conferences or committees representing both the scientific staff and the management of the company. This latter method is usually known as the "project" system. There is no evidence that one method produces better final results than the other.

Careful planning eliminates some wasted effort, but also tends to prevent unusual and daring projects from being undertaken. The project system involves much higher administration costs and overhead. Nevertheless, the tendency is toward the greater use of the project system because it seems to the executives that it provides them with some control over the important research activities of the company.

Eugene Ayers, staff chemist for the Gulf Research & Development Company, declared that research was industry's best investment. He presented a yardstick for its evaluation, tabulating units of cost on laboratory work, patent prosecution, pilot-plant research, excess design and construction, and getting a process in operation. His concluded figures were presented as follows:—

From these and dozens of other cases, it is possible to come to some general numerical conclusions which, being averages, apply to no specific case with any accuracy, but which may apportion development cost in the correct "order of magnitude" for a majority of industries and companies. Here are three generalized cases:—

	Units of Cost		
1. Laboratory research	1	1	0
2. Patent proseception	1	1	0
3. Pilot plant researcr	5	9	0
4. Excess design and construction	5	15	20
5. Getting process in operation	25	50	65
Total development cost	37	67	85

The first column expresses the relationship between cost elements which perhaps may be regarded as ideal and, therefore, as showing a minimum total for the average research project. Laboratory research and patent prosecution are indicated as of the same order of magnitude. Pilot plant expense is five times as high as laboratory expense. "Excess design and construction" is made equal to pilot plant expense because experience indicates that this is about as low as competent research can bring it and "getting process in operation" is five times as great for the same reason.

The most significant comparison is between the columns. Without any research, the total development cost is about 2.3 times the total cost with adequate research. Laboratory research without pilot plant work figures 1.8 times the ideal

Setting forth that accounting data on research are an aid in deciding whether to continue research on a specific project, D. M. Sheehan and F. J. Curtis, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, advised:—

A monthly research report should be prepared, setting forth the cost and budget amounts for the month and year to date, as well as the accumulated amount since the inception of the project with respect to each project. If a company has more than one research department, a report should be prepared for each department. Research directors and chemists should study these reports, to the end that the actual costs of the projects will be kept in line with budgeted amounts.

Value of Patents

The patents phase of research was further developed by Dr. Bonifant Hamilton, of the United States Steel Corporation. His contribution summed up as follows:—

A well-rounded program for the procurement of patents for an industrial research laboratory is the best insurance policy that its research results will not be exploited by others. A sound patent program must be an integral part of research laboratory management, and it is essential that the research workers themselves understand from the patent attorney's viewpoint the importance of the manner in which records must be kept for patent purposes.

It is not only vital that proper records be made to substantiate dates of invention and reduction to practice, but also that research workers be able to write for the patent attorneys a clear and concise account (termed "disclosure") of the work, stating the complete invention and as much background as is available. On their part, the patent attorneys should be in sufficiently close touch with the course of research investigations that they may appreciate wherein the discoveries differ from those of a somewhat similar nature previously known, if such seem to exist.

Information on subjects related to the field of exploration is vital at all stages of research and patent preparation. To avoid duplication of work which has been done (and is thus unpatentable), research management must have available very complete and comprehensive surveys of both literature and patent references. Somewhat similar searches are of importance to industry in determining whether an issued patent infringes on other unexpired patents.

Patents are the keystones upon which commercial progress rests and upon which are built the edifices of new enterprise. It is thus essential to industry that the work of research men and patent attorneys be properly coordinated so that the foundations be firm and strong.

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Fractionated Oils

Fractionation of domestic oils and fats to produce oils similar to linseed, tung, coconut, and palm was described by Dr. Stephen E. Freeman, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, before the A.C.S. division of paint, varnish, and plastics chemistry. Here is a summary:—

Development of the new procedure for the fractionation of natural oils and fats resulting in products similar to coconut oil of the Philippines, palm oil of the Dutch East Indies, and perilla oil of Japan has already passed through the pilot plant stage and has been for some months in limited commercial production.

Nearing completion is a full-scale commercial plant capable of operating on any of the natural domestic oils. This first unit will be operated to fractionate linseed oil to provide replacements for chinawood and perilla oils no longer entering the country from China and the Far East.

The United States is fortunate in being one of the world's largest producers of such vegetable oils as cottonseed, corn, soybean, and linseed oils, and of marine oils and animal fats. At the same time, she has been one of the world's largest importers of foreign oils. A partial list of imported oils includes coconut oil from the Philippines, palm oil from the Dutch East Indies, chinawood oil from China, perilla oil from Japan, olive oil from Greece and Italy, and castor, babassu, and oiticica oils from South America.

All of these oils have filled important needs in American industry. They form the basis of a large section of the food industry. They enter into shortenings, salad dressings and cooking oils, paints and varnishes, soaps and cosmetics, linoleum and artificial leather, printing inks, candles, lubricating oils and greases, core oils for foundries and many other products. Oils or blends of oils are selected to give the best result for each individual use.

The oils and fats differ widely from one another in physical properties and in the uses for which they are best adapted. Some are liquids, others are solids. This one can be rendered bland and palatable in foods, and that one is capable of drying and forming films as in paints and varnishes. Some are compatible with resins and others form stable emulsions in water. Thus they vary widely and are adapted to the hundreds of uses to which they are put.

Chemically, all fats and oils are quite similar. They fall into a class of compounds known as glycerides, in which glycerin is chemically combined with a variety of natural fatty acids. Thus, all of them are mixtures containing varying proportions of literally hundreds of these individual glycerides. Their diverse properties derive from the character and proportion of the glycerides making up the composition of each of the oils or fats.

Previously, it has not been possible by fractional means to separate the mixtures of glycerides contained in any given oil or fat. This problem has occupied the attention of chemists for many years, and it has only been recently that the effort has finally been successful. Through the new process these natural mixtures can be separated into fractions differing as widely from one another as do the natural oils and fats themselves.

The Freeman process depends upon the action of the selective solvents in countercurrent extraction. It was found the different glycerides had different solubilities in certain solvents and that by contacting the oil with these solvents in suitable equipment, the more-soluble members could be removed. Thus the whole oil could be separated into two or more widely different fractions differing not only in solubility but in physical properties and utilitiy as well.

The implications of this process are far-reaching. It is possible to separate domestic linseed oil, for example, into two fractions, one of which closely resembles perilla oil and approaches chinawood oil in properties, and the other of which more nearly resembles soybean oil. Soybean oil can be separated into fractions essentially similar to linseed and cottonseed oils, respectively. Since soybean oil production is being rapidly expanded in the United States, it is extremely gratifying that processes are at hand whereby its utility may be greatly enhanced. So it is with all of the natural oils and fats. They are all capable of being converted into "tailor-made" fractions especially adapted to a specific use in American industry.

Paint Chemistry

Among other contributions to the paint chemists' sessions were:—

Bodying with Ethylcellulose

In experiments reported by L. L. Carrick and H. J. Fletcher, of North Dakota State College, the effect of ethylcellulose on the heat-bodying of glyceryl trilinoleate was studied using both the synthetic glyceride and linseed oil. The oils were heated in nitrogen to 295°C. in about fifteen minutes and 8 percent of ethylcellulose (100 cps., 2.5 dS) added at 240°C. The progress of the reaction was followed by changes in physical and chemical properties while holding at 295°C.

The reaction passes through the following stages:—

(1) Rapid solution of the ethylcellulose in the hot oil, forming a clear gel when cold.

(2) Rapid breakdown of the gel to a clear flowable oil whose viscosity rapidly approaches a minimum and which becomes soluble in naphtha. Ethylcellulose is progressively degraded and in the presence of high fatty acid content, loses a portion if its ethyl groups.

(3) Gradual build up of viscosity eventually yielding a gel of bodied oil.

Water Paint Binders

In relation to the isolation and identification of the resinous binder in water paints, R. W. Stafford, of the Stamford Research Laboratories of the American Cyanamid Company, recommended these general methods for the separation of the binder, to be used either separately or together. The determination of characteristic physical and chemical properties was outlined. Particular emphasis was placed on the analysis of alkyd and rosin type resins. A procedure was given for the separation of an alkyd resin into its dibasic acids, polyhydric alcohols, and modifiers, and methods were suggested for identifying most of the probable members of each group. Rosin resins were included in some detail. A suggested method for the detection of rosin adducts by ultraviolet spectroscopy was outlined.

Uniform Test Films

H. F. Payne, of the American Cyanamid Company, described and exhibited a relatively simple machine developed to apply a surface coating film of uniform thickness to a panel by withdrawing the panel at a constant speed from a tank containing the coating material.

Data have been obtained showing the variation of film thickness and uniformity of thickness on a panel 12 inches long, with rate of withdrawal and physical characteristics of a variety of coating materials. Several series of these data were presented.

Arrangements have been made for the commercial production of the apparatus, so that a standard method of dip-coating test panels will be readily available to the surface-coating industry.

The paint, varnish, and plastics division voted to hold but one meeting annually for the duration of the war. A Fall meeting was favored, subject to plans of the parent society, and the ideas of the divisional executive committee.

W. W. Bauer, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, was installed as chairman of the division. The following were chosen as officers:—

Chairman-elect, C. S. Fuller, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Secretary-treasurer (re-elected), A. C. Elm, of the New Jersey Zinc Company.

Members of the executive committee, I. V. Allen, of the Bakelite Corporation, and A. K. Doolittle, of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, also the outgoing chairman, S. L. Bass, of the Dow Chemical Company

—*Continued on page* 65

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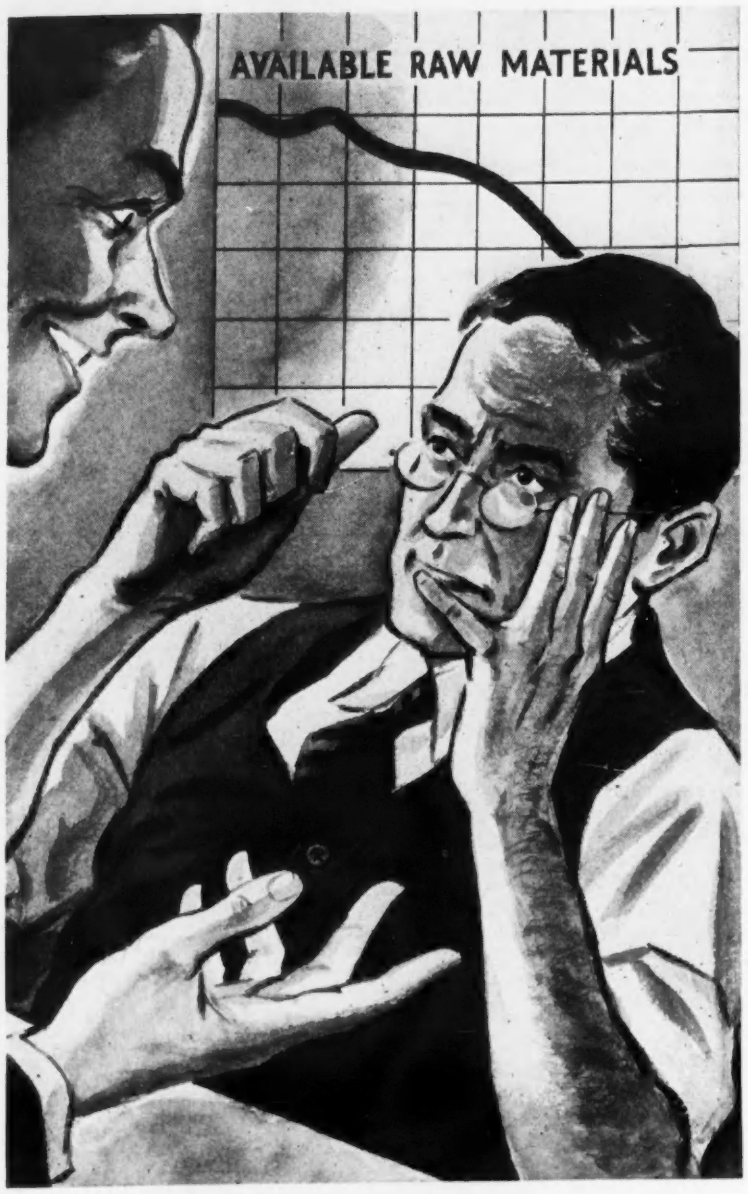

"PERHAPS YOU CAN USE _____ INSTEAD OF _____!"

IT'S not a secret. There's no reason it should not be told to every manufacturer who is faced with a shortage problem on raw materials. It will not give comfort to the enemy.

It is the story of *chemical substitution*.

For in this war, as in the last, dozens of manufacturers have suddenly discovered that the "indispensable" raw material can be dispensed with . . . that, through chemistry, they can uncover new and often better ways of doing the needed job with non-critical materials.

We at Barrett are mindful of this situation.

On the one hand, dozens of Barrett coal-tar chemicals are helping to speed America's weapons of war. And on the other, our laboratories and technical staff are working continuously developing substitutes for scarce materials.

Perhaps this research activity of ours can help you. For from their rich experience in this timely field, Barrett chemists and engineers have developed a versatile attack on shortage problems. Why not drop the Barrett Technical Service Bureau a line discussing your problem. We shall be glad to lend a hand.

BARRETT CHEMICALS

Phenols
Cresols
Cresylic Acids
Chlorinated Tar Acids
Naphthalene
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Butyl Phthalate
Pyridines
Tar Acid Oils
Creosote Oil
*Cumar (Paracoumarone-Indene-Resin)
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Barrett CHEMICALS

Coaltar Chemicals

Supply Conditions in Coaltar Chemicals Market Continue to Grow Tighter—Difficulty in Securing Basic Products Holds Stocks of Intermediates Very Light

The coaltar chemical market remained in exceedingly tight position again last week and indications not only point to a continuance of this condition, but to its becoming more severe. The government again took large quantities of benzol for its stockpile to be used in connection with the synthetic rubber program and the call for this material for aviation gasoline also was heavy. Railroads and major utilities were reported to be taking large amounts of creosote oil. There was practically no phenol for civilian uses due to the heavy war call and lend-lease shipments. Factors estimated toluol available for intermediates to be only half of the volume used in 1941. The demand for xylol remained heavy.

Reduction in war risk insurance to 25c. per $100 par value on cresylic acid is not expected to have much effect on the import market, factors pointing out that the insurance only provides coverage on water whereas the British policy, although higher, covers the shipment from the plant. Since importers' profits are pegged at 10c. per gallon, it is not considered likely that the added risk will be taken.

Coaltar intermediates remained very difficult to obtain again last week due to the tight position of most basic products. Paradichlorobenzene is expected to grow even more difficult to procure due to the extremely tight benzol supply. Limitation Order L-197, issued last week, prohibits the packing of, among other items, paradichlorobenzene and inorganic dry colors in steel drums after November 12.

Steel operations last week were scheduled at 97.2 percent of capacity, compared with 96.4 percent in the previous week, a gain of 0.8 percent, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the rate was 97.2 percent, and in the corresponding week a year ago it was 96.1 percent, down 0.8 percent from the preceding week.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Market continues tight with all indications pointing to further tightening of the belts of normal consumers. Government stockpile for use in synthetic rubber program continues to grow. Call for material for aviation gasoline heavy. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended September 12 indicate production from that source of 3,779,200 gallons of benzol, all grades.

Carbazole.—A method for the direct separation of carbazole, anthracene, and phenanthrene by means of solvent extraction is described in a recent British patent. According to patentees, invention is based on the discovery that when anthracene oil is cooled quickly down to a temperature of between 40 deg. and 80 deg. C. and then cooled very slowly down to atmospheric temperature, a crystal of anthracene can be cultivated which renders the material far more amenable to treatment in centrifugal machines, filter presses, and rotary filters than would otherwise be the case; and that when certain solvents are used in the product from such treatment, considerably better purification can be obtained than has hitherto been possible. Process is based on the use of selective solvents for the removal of carbazole, anthracene, and phenanthrene from crude oil derived from the heavy distillation of coaltar, in which the quality of the finished products are varied by the temperature and time control of the various stages of the process.

Coaltar.—Tone of market continues unaltered. No change quotably. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended September 12 indicate production from that source of 14,751,100 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil.—Market remains tight with price schedules firm. Railroads and major utilities reported to be taking good quantities. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended September 12 indicate production from that source of 780,200 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—Domestic supplies very tight. Prices unchanged. Imports of English hampered by OPA price ceiling, factors contend. Reduction in war risk insurance to 25c. per $100 par value on cresylic acid is not

—*Continued on page 41*

Cresylic Acid

Imports of English cresylic have just about been stymied, according to reports in the trade, by the OPA regulation, effective August 5, establishing the ceiling price for sales by importers at approximately $1.10 per gallon. This price, based upon current cost conditions, is from 40c. to 75c. under the maximum previously established for most importers by GMPR.

The price which an individual importer may charge is based on an ex-British works cost of 70c. per U. S. gallon for 99/100 percent pale cresylic acid, the highest quality grade, to which other direct costs may be added by the importer. In addition to direct costs, the regulation permits importers a mark-up of 10c. per gallon to cover profits and costs not specifically provided for.

It is understood that, under the present regulation, there is no incentive to sell importers in this country, and that factors in England are in a position to secure more attractive prices from South American buyers. Local interests report no offers of cresylic acid coming through from Great Britain at the present time. Quotations on goods still left in this market which was imported against old contracts range from $1.25 to $1.70 per gallon in single drums.

Import statistics have not been available recently, but it is interesting to note that cresylic acid imports in the first quarter of 1941 amounted to 362,691 gallons, against 286,305 gallons in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Imports during the year 1940 totaled 1,063,489 gallons, compared with 1,156,629 gallons in the year before.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
130.1	130.1	130.1	127.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

tor must be in a position to have an open mind on all questions that may be raised and to base his acts and recommendations on the facts of the case. The best guaranty that this will be done, Mr. Nelson believes, is to make sure that the man in charge has no preconceived ideas or personal interests that could possibly affect his decisions.

It isn't everyone who agrees with Mr. Nelson on this policy, including the Baruch committee which recommended the appointment of a rubber czar to straighten out the mishandled rubber situation. The committee said the administrator should be one "preferably with experience in the rubber industry." But that is Mr. Nelson's policy and he intends to stick to it.

Petroleum Costs Studied

The Tariff Commission is continuing its inquiry into costs of production in the oil industry and has sent out supplemental questionnaires to selected groups of operators in particular areas, to supplement the overall inquiry made some time ago.

The committee said that the purpose of the new survey is to develop information as to increased costs of production during the last quarter of 1941 and the first six months of 1942 so as to bring last year's report up to date. The results will be reported to OPA for whatever use it wants to make of them.

Prescription Prices

OPA is still wrestling with the question whether to slap a special price ceiling on prescriptions or let the matter rest where it is—under GMPR.

Some in OPA have the idea that the public is being overcharged in the compounding of prescriptions and think that something should be done about it, but hesitate because of not knowing where it might lead to. Pharmacy is a profession and professions are exempt under the price-control law. If they take the law in their own hands and ceil the pharmacist's fee, they then might have to do the same thing in the case of lawyers' fees, doctors' fees, and so on.

The whole matter has been placed in the hands of the higher-ups in OPA, and it is for them to make the decision whether to stretch the law to cover the service of the pharmacist. As yet there is no sign of how or when they will handle this hot potato.

Vitamins for Victory

The army is finding out from the experience of its men in the torrid temperatures of the South Pacific that the old axiom that an army moves on its stomach does not tell the whole story. The rest of the story is that to assure greatest efficiency the army must be fed the proper vitamins.

In a global war where men are fighting all the way from the cold reaches of the North to the strength sapping heat of the Sahara, vitamin diets become almost as important as anything else in keeping the soldiers on their feet. The same food cannot be fed to the soldiers in the North that is given to those in the tropics and give the same results.

Consequently officials are making some close studies of the problem to see what vitamins are needed to replenish the strength lost—not necessarily that lost in combat action—but that lost by the blistering heat of the tropics.

Housing Government's Guests

Washington's big problem for the past year and a half has been that of providing suitable living quarters for the thousands of workers who have to come to the city for war jobs in the government. Workers have doubled and tripled up in rooms hardly suitable for one occupant. Many have gone back home in despair.

But the housing problem is not alone one for the city officials to face; it also has become a problem even for Mr. Roosevelt. There have been so many "distinguished guests" of the government coming to Washington in recent months that even the White House with its vast number of spacious rooms is inadequate to cope with the problem.

The tip off came from the Federal Works Administration which let it be known quietly that the government is dickering for purchase of the historic old Blair house, across the street from the White House, to house the royal and so forth visitors of the government. For the past several months the government has been making use of this home for its visitors but so many more are expected to come to Washington that officials believe it would be cheaper to buy the house than to pay the rent.

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OPA Forms Policy For Liming Materials

—*Continued from page 5*

the agency on the basis of annual contracts, and many of the prices in these contracts, some of which date back as far as May, 1941, do not take into account increases in transportation and production costs. As a result, producers who were operating under such contracts in March, 1942, the base pricing period of the General Maximum Price Regulation—have maximum prices which, in many instances, do not reflect current costs.

The action by the administrator is designed to correct this situation and, by providing for adjustment of maximum prices, to enable producers to enter into contracts with the Agricultural Adjustment Agency at prices which will cover cost of production and transportation of the liming materials and provide a reasonable margin.

The Amendment, which establishes the method by which adjustments may be obtained, applies only to sales and deliveries to, or contracts with the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, by producers whose established maximum prices for the liming materials are below the general level of prices prevailing during March, 1942.

Coaltar Chemicals

Basic Products

—*Continued from page 40*

expected to have much effect on the import market. Factors point out that they have been accustomed to the British policy which insures the material from the plant and that, although the government's war risk rate of 25c. per $100 par value is considerably cheaper, it provides protection only on water. Furthermore, ceiling regulations confine profits to 10c. per gallon and it is not considered likely that dealers will take the added risk in view of the pegged profit.

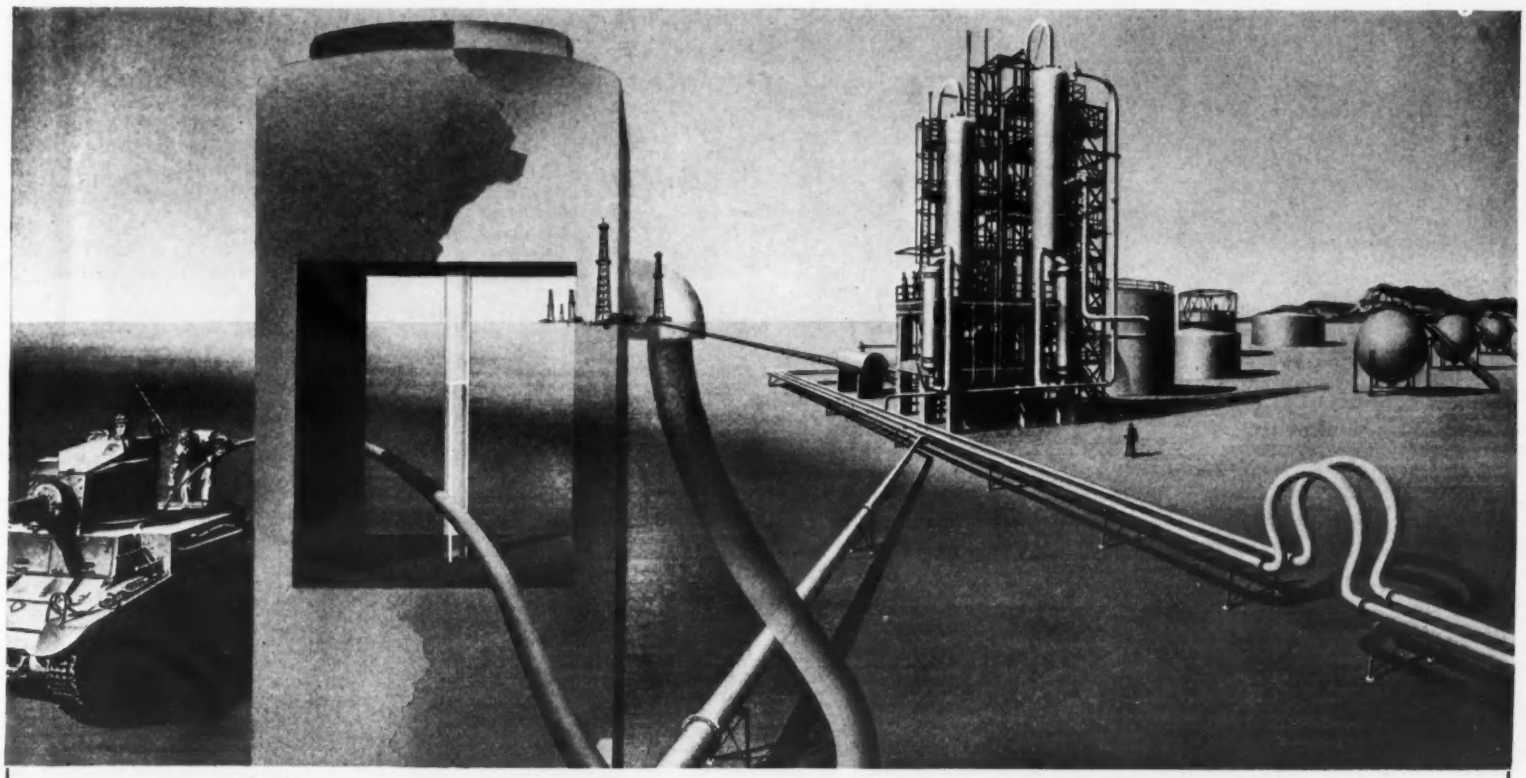
Naphthalene.—Demand for balls and flakes seasonally light. Crude supply situation accordingly easier. Price schedules steady. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended September 12 indicate production from that source of 1,645,700 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—War program consuming large amounts. Lend-lease shipments heavy. Practically none available for civilian uses. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended September 12 indicate production from that source of 219,400 pounds of phenol, crude and refined.

Toluol.—Less expected for use in manufacture of intermediates, factors estimating only half of 1941 volume to be available. Priorities and allocations rule. Prices same. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended September 12 indicate production from that source of 755,800 gallons of toluol.

Xylol.—Demand remains heavy. Allocation order effective October 1. Deliveries of xylol and xylol aromatic materials are limited between now and September 30 to preference ratings of A-2 or higher. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended September 12 indicate production from that source of 170,600 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—Coaltar bases are quiet and show little change, with buying in fairly good quantity on the whole.



Victory will be measured in gallons

To reach more oil, the Axis has been flailing about Europe and Asia like a monster, sacrificing lives by the millions.

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For the petroleum industry, Koppers has built plants to remove corrosive hydrogen sulfide and recover the sulfur.

Koppers produces chemicals to help make gasolines anti-knock; ingredients to prevent gum formation in gasoline; chemicals for solvent refining and dewaxing for the improvement of lubricating oils; chemicals that improve the pour point and film strength of oils.

Koppers also furnishes to the petroleum industry piston rings; Fast's self-aligning couplings; pressure treated piling and timber.—Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOPPERS

THE INDUSTRY THAT SERVES ALL INDUSTRY

Benzol demand is reported fairly active, with inquiry broader. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, 27c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane. — Demand continues good. Prices steady.

Cyclohexanol. — Call for material heavy. Quotations unaltered.

Cyclohexanone.—Activity at recent good level. No change quotably.

Methylcyclohexanol.—No let-up in heavy demand. Pricewise, no alterations.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Tone of market remains firm. No change as regards quotations.

Benzoic, Technical. — Market firm. New features lacking. Prices same.

Broenner's. — Supplies tight. Quotations show no change.

Cleve's.—No relief for tight supply conditions. Prices confirmed.

Fumaric. — Market devoid of new developments. Price schedules well maintained.

Gamma. — Supplies tight. Prices show no change.

H.—Market firm. Demand strong. No change quotably.

Maleic.—Demand continues ahead of supply. Prices firm, unaltered.

Malic.—Market tone unaltered. No alteration in prices.

Picramic. — Good interest. Supply situation tight. Quotations steady.

Salicylic, Technical.—Demand good. Market tight. Prices stabilized.

Tobias.—No new developments. No change in quotations.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthylamine. — Material in good demand. No change as regards quotations.

Anilin.—Quotations continue unaltered with distribution now under control.

Anthracene.—A method for the direct separation of anthracene, phenanthrene, and carbazole by means of solvent extraction is described in a recent British patent. Process is based on the use of selective solvents for the removal of anthracene, phenanthrene, and carbazole from crude oil derived from the heavy distillation of coaltar, in which the quality of the finished products are varied by the temperature and time control of the various stages of the process.

Anthraquinone.—New features lacking. Quantities of anthraquinone dyes that may be used are limited in third quarter as well as amounts that may be sold and delivered.

Benzaldehyde.—Market very firm. No change pricewise.

Benzidin Base. — Supplies remain tight. Demand unchanged from recent levels. Prices same.

Betanaphthol. — Supplies very scarce. Market tone firm. Quotations unaltered.

Betanaphthylamine.—No change in firm market position. Prices show no alterations.

Diethylanilin. — Supplies continue very light. Good interest. No change quotably.

Dinitrobenzene.—Very tight supply situation rules. Quotations confirmed.

Metaphenylenediamine.—Little to be had. Much wanted. Price schedules show no change.

Nitrobenzene. — Little chance of satisfying good demand. No fluctuation in price levels.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Market very tight. Supply situation expected to grow more severe. May not be packed in steel drums after November 12. Price schedules firm, unchanged.

Coaltar Colors

No new features appeared on the coaltar color horizon over the past week and close scrutiny revealed conditions in this quarter to be just about unchanged. Mills working on government contracts continued to take good amounts. The demand for dyes for civilian goods remained light, although a pick-up in this connection is expected in the near future. WPB Order L-197 specifies that inorganic dry colors may not be packed in steel drums after November 12.

Coaltar Unclassified Dyes Output:—1941

United States production and sales of unclassified coaltar dyes in 1941, compared with 1940, as compiled by the Tariff Commission, follows:—

	Pounds				Value
	Production		Sales		
	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Acetate silk dyes, total	3,286,890	2,548,080	3,536,321	2,481,144	$3,585,576
Black	1,062,899	1,246,740	1,125,145	1,230,370	665,115
Blue	129,586	.....	169,035	.....	211,463
Brilliant blue	127,328	100,755	144,469	92,365	208,135
Fast violet	49,862	.....	64,948	.....	122,574
Orange	148,985	97,602	190,048	108,467	197,203
Red	149,021	76,720	171,118	72,509	165,886
Yellow	147,823	114,943	170,111	94,582	186,278
Rubine	20,794	23,873	28,337	23,562	34,122
Scarlet	72,133	36,057	78,767	34,378	87,883
All other	1,378,459	.....	1,394,343	.....	1,706,917
Acid black	92,394	102,422	106,032	90,473	58,800
Acid brilliant red	13,165	.....	10,488	4,805	8,099
Acid brown	35,823	8,203	31,343	5,106	44,850
Acid fast blue	.....	.....	4,902	.....	6,355
Acid milling yellow	15,305	24,766	27,202	19,112	24,925
Acid orange	66,082	.....	85,813	.....	101,820
Acid violet	51,190	94,132	.....	86,620	.....
Azoic dyes and their components, total	6,139,714	3,628,561	5,903,715	3,533,150	7,796,556
Dyes—					
Rapidogene—					
Blue	161,106	.....	159,967	.....	519,918
Golden yellow	10,426	.....	12,029	.....	31,145
Red	268,547	159,048	261,788	172,123	530,370
Scarlet	110,071	77,848	110,115	81,837	231,545
Components—					
Fast color bases—					
Bordeaux	9,831	19,377	11,645	18,338	30,140
Garnet	93,312	54,588	86,007	52,993	61,860
Red	131,530	.....	132,575	.....	347,672
Fast color salts—					
Blue	402,388	.....	400,404	.....	523,737
Bordeaux	236,882	152,261	240,811	138,361	190,230
Red	871,519	410,897	793,186	.....	642,328
Scarlet	1,051,290	462,972	957,933	487,212	575,569
Naphthols—					
Naphthol AS	885,776	737,146	934,431	703,044	867,608
Naphthol AS, D	67,975	35,972	42,810	.....	82,172
All other azoic dyes	1,839,061	.....	1,760,014	.....	3,162,262
Chromate brown	174,304	146,327	194,702	133,165	145,699
Chrome black	22,758	.....	27,019	20,709	21,060
Chrome brown	584,101	358,991	623,217	326,989	638,106
Chrome yellow	185,053	208,912	272,107	126,480	116,492
Developed black	970,461	301,037	960,592	308,194	536,594
Direct Bordeaux	227,651	.....	273,550	191,149	225,275
Developed brilliant scarlet	131,433	.....	155,546	.....	315,103
Developed red	54,382	17,319	48,666	18,020	73,231
Developed scarlet	41,676	.....	36,365	.....	64,040
Direct black	220,377	.....	225,531	.....	104,681
Direct blue	166,352	109,997	189,469	100,809	184,343
Direct Bordeaux	227,651	.....	273,550	191,149	225,275
Direct brilliant violet	45,149	.....	48,767	.....	49,807
Direct brown	114,379	93,981	141,921	83,776	102,535
Direct fast black	411,843	482,553	512,634	439,996	337,593
Direct fast blue	543,142	573,946	660,330	454,509	808,134
Direct fast brown	275,850	148,888	292,045	160,433	424,424
Direct fast gray	76,273	31,643	75,472	36,587	119,568
Direst fast orange	387,991	290,164	397,685	270,810	487,855
Direct fast red	.....	.....	278,568	196,908	365,535
Direct fast yellow	205,568	154,251	218,933	135,814	358,197
Direct navy blue	135,652	91,314	139,534	94,564	92,211
Direct violet	36,281	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indigo vat brown	437,160	340,640	501,798	296,188	514,516
Neutral brown	.....	15,307	24,210	8,338	30,542
Oil red	166,610	163,434	192,413	158,854	185,563
Zambesi black	483,118	381,952	544,908	407,066	311,113
All other unclassified dyes	17,216,126	.....	17,791,706	.....	21,321,391
Unclassiged dyes, total	33,256,502	23,294,429	34,816,918	21,884,293	39,909,359

Drugs, Cosmetics In Chemicals Branch

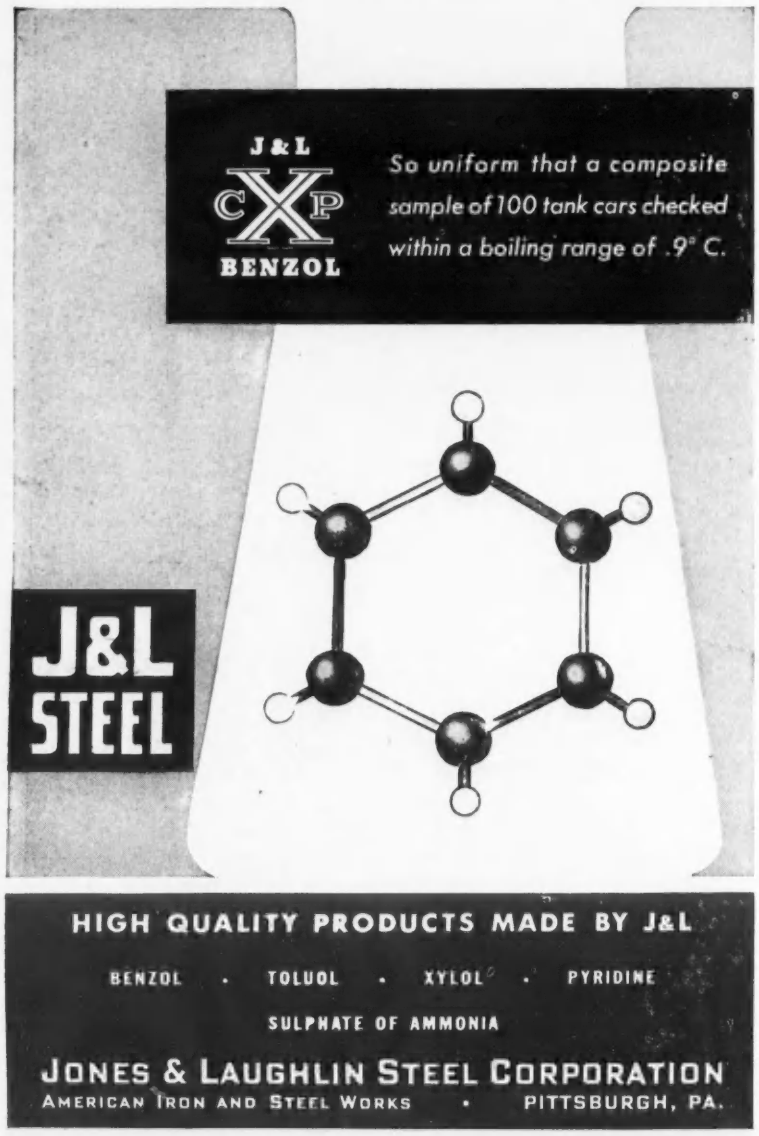
—Continued from page 3

The operations of the section, for all practical pursoses, will be no different from that when drugs and pharmaceuticals were handled by the Health Supplies Branch and toiletries and cosmetics by Mr. Willard's branch. Nor is there any change in policy expected from the move.

The new Chemicals Branch section, however, is only one of two groups in the WPB setup concerned with problems in the drug field. A subcommittee on health supplies recently was formed in the Standards Products Committee. This committee is a subcommittee of the Requirements Committee and is what was formerly known as the End-Products Committee.

The function of the Standards Products Committee is to obtain the facts for the Requirements Committee of the needs of the armed forces, the United Nations and the civilian population of any given product, so that the Requirements Committee, which is a policy making body, can line up these needs against the general supply situation and make its recommendations to James S. Knowlson, vice-chairman of WPB, who has the responsibility of program determinations.

The Chemicals Branch, through its various sections, acts as Mr. Knowlson's contact with the industry itself. It, too, makes recommendations and supplies factual data to Mr. Knowlson on the ability of the industry to carry out programs. The decisions which Mr. Knowlson reaches on the basis of the recommendations of the two agencies are then carried into effect by the Chemicals Branch.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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Buying of Pigments, Colors, Solvents and Driers Gaining Momentum As Fall Painting Movement Gets Further Under Way —WPB's Steel Container Ban Handicaps Shipping

Further expansion of the Fall maintenance painting movement, under the spur of Federal government encouragement and the sponsorship of national and local organizations of paint manufacturers, painting contractors and other professional painters, has had additional reflexes within the past week in a further thinning out of stocks of prepared paints, varnishes and lacquers in the hands of dealers and a consequently increasing call upon paint mixers for replacements in these steadily diminishing inventories which, in turn, has made it needful for these paint makers to make more extensive purchases of the pigments, fillers, extenders, colors, binders, glues and other raw materials required in replenishing their stockpiles of these ingredients. As these stockpiles of raw materials had been built up to exceptionally large proportions in the first few months of this year, they are still sizable in some instances. In numerous items, however, they are showing such deficiencies as to necessitate rehabilitation with new materials.

The only disturbing factor to enter the paint situation recently is WPB's Limitation on steel shipping drums, designated as Order L-197, covering both drums and steel pails, prohibiting the use of "any drum, new or used, for packing any product which had not been packed in drums prior to September 14" and enjoining packing of any and all products listed by this order, 60 days thereafter, in any drum or drums, manufactured, purchased or delivered after the above date but permitting retention of ownership of five-gallon steel pails and drums now in one's possession. There are two lists of articles in the order.

The first list, on which packaging in steel containers is banned 60 days hence, mentions only a few paint materials and paints, such as dry casein paints, dry cement paint, lithopone, paints in dry powder form, including but not limited to those bound with glue; soya protein, paraffin wax, resins of solid, rough-crushed and broken synthetic descriptions; shellac, wall paper paste, patching plaster, asphalt, charcoal, butanol, amyl alcohol and acetate, and numerous lacquer materials. The second list covers virtually all paint and varnish products, including dry lead oxide, lead oxides in paste, paints of both oils and oleoresinous types, including but not limited to white lead in oil, colors in oil and oil stain; Paris green, liquid pine tar, printing inks, except aniline or spirit inks, and rotogravure inks; rust preventives with a flash point of less than 100 degrees, turpentine, varnish and varnish stains, except liquid water-soluble phenolic resins. Its provisions become effective immediately.

While certain to cause some temporary dislocation of paint materials shipping operations, the most distressing effects of this order may be overcome gradually, it is hoped, by the use of steel container substitutes and further recourse to the practice of retaining ownership of drums by making deposit charges on the invoices and requiring the return of the drums.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With stocks of pig lead increasing rapidly, WPB and other Federal government agencies are being urged by the leading-mining advisory committee and other officials of the industry to ease still further all restrictions on the use of this metal. It is now estimated that the Metals Reserve Company, a WPB agency, has accumulated roughly about 200,000 pounds. These reserves are more than it wants at this time and there is little likelihood that it will require greater quantities unless the needs of the war industries are hugely increased with the swelling of our armed forces to a potential nine to eleven million-man army, in which case the present surpluses might be converted into deficits. It is now especially noteworthy, however, that consumption in normal lines has fallen off to a marked extent with the elimination of the buying by the makers of storage batteries coincident with the decline in the output and operation of motor cars. Simultaneously, production in the United States, representing about five-eighths of the normal consumption, is gaining in magnitude, running at the rate of 500,000 tons, and imports are also growing from Mexico, Australia, Canada and Peru. Though war industries continue to absorb sizable quantities, the paint trade has been able to cover its September needs and a large portion of its October requirements for lead pigments. In the metallic zinc

FHA Urges Painting

Further evidence that the current paint-up movement has the strong endorsement and backing of federal government agencies is shown in the latest bulletin of the Federal Housing Administration, in which maintenance work and essential repairs—all requiring protective coatings of paint, varnish and lacquers—is described as imperative and urged upon all private residence owners, with proffers of loans to defray the cost.

Latest estimates on the value of residences in the United States protected by paint at the outset of this year exhibit the astoundingly great total of ninety-three billion dollars, and of these fully 50 percent need maintenance painting of one kind or another. Some potential market!

Price Changes

Advanced

Rosin, gum, 9c. to 14c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, 3¼c. per gal.
Turpentine, steam-distilled wood, 2c. per gal.

Reduced

Acetone, drums, c.l. and l.c.l., ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	**140.2**	**140.2**	**129.8**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 8

The uppermost thought in everyone's mind these days is "Protect America". One person's idea of how best to do this may differ from his neighbor's idea, but there is no difference in their objective. "Protect America"

Our part in the program to "Protect America" is to comply with the government regulations by converting a limited supply of raw materials into Synthetic Resins; first for Defense requirements, then for essential civilian use, and finally for a better painted America.

Our raw material suppliers, working on similar production programs, are cooperating with us wholeheartedly.

Present conditions have worked a hardship on some of our customers, but their patient and understanding attitude has been most helpful to us at these critical times and we wish to thank our many good friends for their cooperation.

PARAMET SYNTHETIC RESINS

PARAMET CHEMICAL CORPORATION
MANUFACTURERS OF SYNTHETIC RESINS
44TH AVENUE AND 10TH STREET • LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

Machine Shop Borings are "Pay Dirt" for Calco

In peace time or war, Calco's needs for iron of high purity mean that thousands of pounds of machine shop "waste" serve a highly useful purpose. We use this humble material in the production of certain dyes, aniline oil and several intermediates.

But there's more than one stiff requirement such material must meet before it qualifies for Calco's use. Depending on its application, it must conform closely to one of five different size specifications. For each use, the percentage of available iron must be uniformly high—and extraneous foreign matter in appreciable amounts means prompt rejection.

This naturally means that each lot of this important raw material must receive many and careful laboratory tests before it is used. For the simple reason that the quality of *all* Calco dyes and other products begins with the raw materials from which they are produced.

Calco Dyes are Better Buys
Calco

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Bound Brook, New Jersey
Boston • Philadelphia • Providence • New York • Charlotte • Chicago

Lacquer and Varnish Gums
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ORE IS BOLD AND CLEAN. ALL SCREENED AT THE MINE.
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STEARATES
Stocks at
• NEW YORK
• CHICAGO
• ST. LOUIS
• PHILADELPHIA
• DALLAS
• MEMPHIS
• SHAWNEE, OKLA.
• LOS ANGELES
• SAN FRANCISCO
• OAKLAND
• SEATTLE
• PORTLAND, ORE.
ZINC STEARATE
BARIUM STEARATE
CALCIUM STEARATE
ALUMINUM STEARATE
MAGNESIUM STEARATE
FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
BLDG. 9, BUSH TERMINAL — BROOKLYN, N.Y.

KRUMBHAAR CHEMICALS INC
DR. WILLIAM KRUMBHAAR PRESIDENT
South Kearny, N. J.
PHENOLICS and MALEICS
FOR
FEDERAL and STATE SPECIFICATIONS

market, supplies are more than adequate for war uses and slabs are available in moderate quantities for the zinc sulphide and oxide manufacturers.. No reliable statistics are being furnished on production and consumption of this metal, but experts believe the supplies now at hand sufficient for current needs. Besides the expanding domestic output, some zinc is imported in the form of concentrates.

Lead. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, St. Louis and London for the period from September 11 to September 18, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0650	$0.0635	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Friday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Zinc. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from September 11 to September 18, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0866	$0.0825	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Friday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Buying movement continues to grow in this pigment, with a corresponding reduction of stocks. Hence the market shows a further stiffening.

Litharge.—A more extensive purchasing interest is manifested for yellow lead oxide for use both as a pigment and drier. Supplies are being lowered still further by the buying operations and the tone of the market is becoming very strong.

Lithopone.—There is a steadily expanding demand for this zinc sulphide and barium sulphide compound as it is more urgently required for use with other pigments for exterior painting and alone in flat paints and floor enamels. Prices are firmly held.

Orange Mineral.—An improved request is noted for this form of red lead. Prices are being stabilized, especially those for molybdate orange, which were sharply reduced a month ago and which is now moving much more freely at the lowered base figure.

Red Lead.—Stocks are being steadily lowered under more extensive buying operations. Prices are well maintained.

Titanium Dioxide.—There is a keen demand for this white pigment product of ilmenite, used in paints and enamels principally to increase hiding power and to afford greater brightness. WPB continues to make this pigment subject to the inventory requirements of Priorities Regulation No. 1, embracing materials whose available supply is inadequate for both war and essential civilian uses, as set forth in that bureau's fifth provisional report on the relative scarcity of certain materials. Hence it cannot be included in WPB's supplementary list of materials on which these inventory restrictions have been released. Though the supply of this pigment is still rather limited, the source of its supply has been greatly expanded by the operations of the large new plant of a leading interest in the Adirondacks. So the movement into consuming channels on old commitments is reaching larger proportions daily, with shipments made so far in September running well in excess of those for the corresponding time in August. Prices continue strongly maintained.

White Lead.—A keen buying interest is shown in this pigment, with stocks being materially reduced. Market tone holds steady.

Zinc Oxide.—Current purchasing movement is attaining sizable proportions. Stocks are being thinned out. Prices are firmly maintained.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—In fair request from the paint trade. Supplies, however, are still ample. Market stable.

Barytes.—A moderate buying interest is recorded. Stocks continue normal. Prices firmly held.

Charcoal. — An improved inquiry pervades the market. Supplies are being lowered slightly. Tone continues steady.

China Clay.—A fair buying movement is reported in both domestic and foreign grades with prices well maintained. Importers of goods from Great Britain are experiencing no difficulty in obtaining their consignments as a result of the recent placing of this material in List III of general imports order M-63, as they are obtaining authorization for such imports through the honoring of their requisitions on form PD 222-C in every instance. It is rumored in the trade that this red tape on their operations will soon be cut by a deletion of that portion of this order relating to this commodity.

Diatomaceous Earth. — Current takings continue light and offerings are still fairly sizable. Prices, however, are being well maintained.

Fuller's Earth.—Although there has recently been some improvement in the demand for this material, stocks continue more than adequate for current requirements. The market tone remains steady.

Graphite.—Continues moving into consuming channels on outstanding commitments in fairly large volume. The trade, however, is limiting new purchases to rather small quantities. Prices stable.

Gypsum.—Buying movement in this material is gaining momentum. But stocks continue ample. Prices unchanged.

Mica.—A moderate purchasing interest is shown by the paint industry. Supplies, however, are adequate for present needs. Tone continues steady.

Talc.—A growing demand is reported for this material and stocks are being slightly reduced by the current buying movement. Prices are well maintained on all grades of domestic and foreign goods.

Whiting.—In fair request. Stocks, though light, are proving sufficient for current requirements. Prices continue well maintained.

Driers

Stearates and palmitates continue moving into consuming channels in moderate volume at unchanged prices. Substitutes for naphthanates are being bought more extensively since the issuance of WPB's amendment to Order M-142 announcing that all naphthanates are to be brought under complete allocation October 1 and continuing allocation control of naphthenic acid. Users are finding the new drying oils generally satisfactory. Prices are being well maintained throughout the list.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue Toner.—In moderate demand. Offerings continue sizable. But market tone keeps steady.

Bone Blacks.—With a slightly improved buying interest shown in these colors, the market is holding strongly.

Cadmium Colors.—A fairly free movement of these colors is reported, since the lifting of most of the restrictions on cadmium. Current buying movement is reaching goodly proportions. Market tone continues firm.

Carbon Blacks.—In only light inquiry. Preliminary trade statistics show production of carbon black during August to have totaled 34,940,000 pounds, compared with 35,552,000 pounds for July while shipments amounted to only 23,945,000 pounds, against 24,887,000 pounds for the previous month, so that stocks in the hands of producers on August 31 stood at 212,697,000 pounds, contrasted with 202,548,000 pounds at the end of July. Though stocks are thus seen to be ample, prices are being well maintained. A more extensive movement is expected as the production of synthetic rubber gains momentum. Lamp

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

HIGHER HIDING

LOWER COST

TESTS which we have conducted in connection with the development of the rutile type pigment (TITANOX-RC-HT) indicate that this type of pigment exhibits 20 to 30 per cent greater hiding power than does the anatase type. Therefore a lesser amount of it may be used, to equal the hiding power afforded by a given amount of the regular TITANOX-C (titanium calcium pigment). In spite of its higher hiding, its price is no greater than that of the older pigment. Thus this superiority is reflected in a lower cost per gallon of hiding power, and in a larger amount per dollar of pigment.

TITANOX-RC-HT (rutile calcium pigment—high tinting). This improved pigment, by reason of low specific gravity and high bulking, enhances the inherent advantage of the original TITANOX-C pigment — high hiding at low volume cost. It has 140 points higher tinting strength than the original titanium calcium pigment.

TITANOX-RC-HT is specifically indicated for use in white and pastel shaded interior coatings.

Our Paint Service Department offers cooperation in technical problems.

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TITANOX

TRADE MARK

blacks are in fair call at unchanged prices.

Chrome Colors.—In consequence of the recently improved buying interest, the market for most of the chrome colors has been fairly stabilized at the price levels reached in the price cutting campaign of the first three weeks of August. Chrome green and chrome yellow are now well maintained at these lower levels, but there is still a tendency to shade prices for zinc chromate yellow. Stocks are ample but would not be excessive if the buying movement continues to expand. At the outset fo this year, producers of these colors were working under a voluntary agreement with OPA which had established their maximum prices on the basis of the list prices of October 1, 1941, declared effective as of January 1, 1942. For a while all the manufacturers adhered strictly to these levels. Yet, when ceiling prices for lead and zinc oxides, constituting the basic ingredients of these colors, were raised, these producers came to an agreement, effective April 1, increasing their maximum prices. Then, on May 11, OPA's General Maximum Price Regulation fixed minimum prices of these colors at the highest levels prevailing in March. But, when it was noted that no sales had been made in that month at the higher authorized ceilings, these advances in prices were automatically eliminated. Upon application of the manufacturers then presented to OPA, that bureau on July 16 restored these authorized higher price levels of April 1 by including these colors in a new price regulation. Within a fortnight, one manufacturer began offering these colors at concessions which more than wiped out all that had been gained in the establishment of the higher ceilings. The other producers thereupon followed suit. In the consequent price cutting, under keen competition for available business, zinc chromate yellow was marked down nearly two cents a pound below its ceiling. And seemingly the tendency to shade its price has returned, although to date none of the manufacturers has openly announced any further downward price revision in that color.

Lacquer Materials

A serious problem for factors in the market for lacquer materials has been created by Limitation Order L-197, issued last week, prohibiting the use of steel drums, beginning in November, for a long list of paints and solvents and other materials. Reports from Washington indicate that OPA is still working on new price ceilings for acetone, butyl alcohol, and butyl acetate, to become effective October 3.

Acetone.—OPA working on new ceiling to become effective October 3. Prevailing inside quotations as of September 18 were:—Tankcars, 7c. per pound; car lots, drums, 8c.; l.c.l., 8½c. per pound. It is reported that the War Department has just made a purchase of acetone amounting to approximately 1,333,000 gallons, or about 8,797,000 pounds.

Alcohol, Butyl.—OPA working on new ceiling to become effective October 3. Prevailing inside quotations as of September 18 were:—Tankcars, 12½c. per pound; car lots, drums, 13½c. per pound; l.c.l., 14c. per pound. One factor reports that its quotations, which are currently at the foregoing level, will be advanced 1c. per pound on October 1.

Butyl Acetate.—OPA working on new ceiling to become effective October 3. Prevailing inside quotations as of September 18 were:—Tankcars, 13½c. per pound; car lots, drums, 14½c. per pound; l.c.l., 15c. per pound.

Cellulose.—Market position shows no change. Prices same.

Dichlorethyl Ether.—Recently issued order M-226 places material under complete allocation and end-use control, effective October 1.

Glycols.—Ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and triethylene glycol under complete allocation and use control, effective October 1, under terms of General Preference Order M-215.

Nitrocellulose.—Material continues in heavy demand from war effort. Little for civilian use. Quotations show no change.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—No new features observed. Prices unaltered.

Naval Stores

Steadily growing consuming interest in naval stores from leading users, combined with materially reduced offerings in the South further strengthened the market. Prices are well maintained at current advances. Rosins have been commanding most attention recently, but within the past ten days interest in turpentine has been steadily expanding. Soapmakers were reported showing more interest in rosins during the week with the paint and paper industries also closely following the trend of the market. Offerings of turpentine and resins from the South continued limited.

Department of Agriculture reported the stocks of naval stores delivered by the Agriculture Marketing Administration for shipment to the United Nations during the period from April 29 1941 to August 1, 1942 as follows:—Turpentine, 2,079,682 gallons; rosin gums, 67,919,238 ponuds; rosin liquid, 5,964,427 pounds; rosin wood, 31,886,459 pounds; tarene, 4,376,090 pounds; tarol, 304,203 pounds; tar, 1,229,464 pounds; pitch, 792,539 pounds; tar oil, 701,981 pounds; pine oil, 2,020,947 pounds.

Turpentine.—Further expansion in consuming inquiry for gum turpentine featured this market during the week. Trading was moderate at recent higher prices. Offerings continue restricted from Southern centers. While the bulk of sales have been confined to small lots, there has been a noticeable increase in the inquiry for tank cars.

Savannah, Sept. 18.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons—Cents.	Gallons—Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Barrels—Shipments.	Barrels—On hand.
Saturday*	...	...	...	...	...
Monday	60	1,400	326	...	21,490
Tuesday	60¾	3,100	268	160	22,588
Wednesday	64¼	1,450	149	89	22,148
Thursday	61¾	1,750	397	4	22,541
Friday	62¼	850	304	121	22,724

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Sept. 17.—Turpentine stocks, 14,539 barrels.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Stronger market conditions exist in turpentine, but buying is a little slow. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 72c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 77c.; single drums, 75c.; single barrels, 80c.

London, Sept. 18.—Turpentine, 68s. 6d. per cwt.

Rosin.—Trading in rosin continued fairly active in the spot market during the week. Prices were firmer, reflecting the strength in southern markets. Offerings for shipment from the South continue limited. Inquiry was more active from the soap and paper industries for round-lot quantities.

Savannah, Sept. 18.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted—Sat.*	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$3.05	$3.05	$3.05	$3.05	$3.05
D	...	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.25
E	...	3.25	3.26	3.30	3.30	3.35
F	...	3.33	3.34	3.38	3.41	3.41
G	...	3.33	3.34	3.38	3.41	3.41
H	...	3.33	3.34	3.38	3.41	3.41
I	...	3.33	3.34	3.38	3.41	3.41
K	...	3.33	3.34	3.38	3.41	3.41
M	...	3.35	3.36	3.40	3.43	3.43
N	...	3.40	3.44	3.46	3.48	3.48
WG	...	3.49	3.52	3.56	3.58	3.58
WW	...	3.50	3.55	3.56	3.60	3.60
X	...	3.50	3.55	3.56	3.60	3.60
	Barrels—					
Sales	...	157	119	172	276	219
Receipts	...	201	526	485	4,648	312
Shipments	...	10	...	41	4,707	133
Stocks	...	74,847	75,373	75,817	75,758	75,937

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Sept. 17.—Rosin stocks, 59,501 barrels.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Slack business is reported in rosin, notwithstanding that market values have had a considerable run-up in the last few days. Currently the market is stronger and offerings are restricted. Ruling prices at the close of business last night in five-drum lots were:—B grade, $4.35 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $4.64; M grade, $4.69; W.W. grade, $4.85.

London, Sept. 18.—Rosin, WW, 33s. per cwt.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Small lots moving in good volume for spot delivery. Stocks are rather light and well held at former levels.

Rosin Oil.—Fair sized quantities were in good call for spot and nearby delivery. Offerings are not liberal. Quotations are unchanged and firm.

Pitch.—Trading expanding steadily, though sales were mainly for small lots. Prices remain steady and unchanged.

Tar.—Demand continues fairly active. Offerings are not abundant, and the market reflects the firmness noted in competing products. Prices well held.

Shellac

Shellac has pursued the even course clearly defined for many weeks within the past week and the period has passed without major incident. Of course, with the monsoon at an end, the time when the Japanese might seriously begin an invasion of India would appear to be at hand but the Nipponese have yet to reveal their intentions in that respect. Yet, what happens in the present circumstance has a very definite relation to what may eventually actuate the shellac market and consumption of that wartime product of sorely-divided India. Meanwhile, all the long existing restrictions remain in full force, as also do the liberalizations on consumption made by the War Production Board in the recent past with regard to the manufacture of bleached shellac from seedlac.

Varnish Gums

A steady improvement is noted in the buying of all varnish gums especially Congo copals and kauris. The bulk of the purchasing, however, con-

STEARINE PITCH

YOU can buy dependable pitch to your specifications. Why be annoyed with *un*-uniformity when carefully selected or re-run material is readily obtainable?

ALLIED'S Stearine Pitch gives you the kind of *guaranteed* uniformity you want — the kind you get when buying other raw materials.

May we suggest for your consideration a re-run "custom-made" pitch of either straight COTTONSEED (vegetable) or ANIMAL base or a blend of both. Uniformity of melting point, penetration and color will automatically follow. We are also able to control acid, iodine number, viscosity and saponification value, if required.

We supply formulae. Let us help you with your problems.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON REQUEST

ALLIED ASPHALT & MINERAL CORP.
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Agents and Warehouse Stocks in Principal Centers

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BUFFALO — James O. Meyers
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SEATTLE — Carl F. Miller & Co.
TORONTO — A. S. Paterson

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For Protective Coatings, Camouflage, and other essential requirements of the Victory Program.

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tinues limited to sixty-days' requirements. Importers and processors of these natural resins are keenly interested in a conference called for today by OPA in this city, to discuss possible new price ceilings for these products. Unhampered by import restrictions save those created by the difficulties of obtaining adequate cargo space and getting ships across the Pacific, the local importers and processors, who have already received authorization for adding the cost of processing to their March high price ceilings are not eager to see any further changes made on these scores.

Asphaltum.—Stocks of these semi-solid mixtures of several hydrocarbons continue sizable, although a slightly larger buying movement is now under way. Prices for all descriptions of this commodity continue well maintained.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—With the recent disposal of several lots of distress goods, there has been a further stiffening of the market for domestic casein, albeit some of the largest consuming interests are still standing on the sidelines. Production of domestic casein has been materially reduced of late and leading producers continue to hold their output on the basis of 19 cents per pound for the 20-30 mesh and 19½ cents for 80-100 mesh. Latest summaries of the milk takings of AAA for shipments on lend-lease account, within the period from April 29, 1941, to August 1, 1942, show deliveries of 75,361,649 pounds of dry skimmed milk, 670,849,823 pounds of evaporated, 21,576 pounds of condensed, 654,192 pounds of dry whole milk and 20,601 pounds of powdered mixture. Inasmuch as it is from the dry skim milk that casein is made, these takings by AAA are helping to reduce the available supply of raw material. Importers of Argentine casein are no longer offering on a cost and freight basis, as no additional import licenses are obtainable.

Glues.—Hide glues are still moving in fairly large volume into consuming channels, with prices well maintained. Bone glues, however, are in only light inquiry.

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Paint Standards Pondered By New OPA Unit

—Continued from page 7

where he is assistant professor of agricultural engineering.

Rubber and rubber products, headed by Theodore M. Miller of Baltimore, consulting chemist.

Scope of Standards Div.

While the work of the Standards Division will be in close relationship to that of the price divisions of OPA, it also is intended to work in close harmony with the War Production Board. The division, it was explained by Price Administrator Leon Henderson, will be the primary channel of contact between OPA and the WPB and other government agencies on all problems of product standards and simplification, and, in addition, will undertake such tests of commodities or materials as OPA operating branches may require. Mr. Henderson added:—

Under the stress of war conditions the specifications of innumerable articles are changing. Many common materials are scarce and getting scarcer; many have already disappeared from civilian life and many more are on the way out. Substitutions are becoming commonplace.

For the ordinary civilian, this situation makes more difficult than ever the problem of "getting your money's worth." Price control can prevent plainly visible increases on the price tag (but of itself cannot protect the shopper against debasement of quality, use of inferior materials, and skimping on quantity, measurements, or workmanship. Commercial buyers are confronted with the same difficulties.

Congress recognized these dangers in the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, which, in addition to vesting in OPA the authority to set maximum prices, gave it power to regulate and prohibit "practices relating to form and quality." The newly-created Standards Division has been set up to provide the operating divisions with the technical assistance required to carry this directive into action and to protect the buyer of price-controlled or rationed articles, and tenants in areas under OPA regulation, against price increases that are not spelled out on the price tag or rent receipt.

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Marine Paint Makers Advisory Group Formed

OPD Washington Bureau

Marine Paint Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the War Production Board.

E. H. Bucy, chief of the protective coatings section, Chemicals Branch, is the government presiding officer. Committee members are:—

Andrew Baxter, jr., Federal Paint Company, New York; C. Francis Beatty, Socony Paint Company, New York; Daniel J. Devlin, Marine Paint & Varnish Company, New Orleans, La.; Harry Firman, Red Hand Composition Company, New York; Thomas R. Hughes, Baltimore Copper Paint Company, Baltimore; Paul Kennedy, Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, N. J.; L. B. Logan, Illinois Paint Company, Chicago; Benjamin Patterson, jr., Patterson-Sargent Company, New York; Arthur Ward, International Paint Company, New York, and A. S. Wonson, Tarr & Wonson, Ltd., Gloucester, Mass.

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Loomis Talc Starts Operations at New Mill

W. H. Loomis Talc Corporation, Gouverneur, N. Y., started operations at its new No. 3 mill recently. The mill will produce a minimum of 150 tons daily. With the use of recently developed apparatus it is possible to control the chemical properties of the product, within reasonable limits, and also the percentage of oil absorption.

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CLEAN SOLUBLE NITRATE FILM SCRAP
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Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds Iron Blues
Cadmium Colors
Lake Colors
Ultramarine Blue
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Incorporated
General Office and Works
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents in Principal Cities
Distillers of Coal Tar Products

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Original Producers of
MAGNESIUM SALTS from SEA WATER
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Bids Wanted

Acetylene:—1,500 cubic feet; Chief Clerk, Federal Correctional Institution, Sandstone, Minn.; invitation 24-1179, opening September 23.

Ammonia Water:—6,576 four-pound bottles; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; Hines, Ill., and Perry Point, Md.; invitation 75, opening September 28.

Chrome Alum:—1,425 pounds; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; Hines, Ill., and Perry Point, Md.; invitation 74, opening September 28.

Cornstarch:—Quantity; Chief, Purchase Branch, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington; announcement FSC-946, opening September 21.

Ether:—12,000 one-quarter pound tins; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; Hines, Ill.; invitation 82, opening September 22.

Firecrackers:—10,000; Post Quartermaster, Purchasing & Contracting Branch, Fort Benning; invitation 148-69-QM-43, opening September 22.

See Page 30

Formaldehyde Solution:—304 gallons; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; Hines, Ill.; invitation 69, opening October 2.

Honey:—Quantity; Chief, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 29-S, opening September 28.

Lampblack Pigments:—300 containers; Procurement Division, Treasury Dept., Washington; invitation 2473-S5, opening September 21.

Linseed Oil:—1,000 gallons; Procurement Division, Treasury Dept., Washington; invitation 2477-S5, opening September 21.

Milk of Magnesia:—3,600 gallons; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; Hines, Ill.; invitation 69, opening October 2.

Oil Filters:—1,470; Purchasing Agent, Post Office Dept., Washington; invitation 868, opening September 23.

Oxygen:—1,952 cubic feet; Chief Clerk, Federal Correctional Institution, Sandstone; invitation 24-1179, opening September 23.

Paints:—Supplies of; Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Facility, 130 W. Kingsbridge Road, Bronx; invitation 43-143, opening September 24.

Peppermint Oil:—Quantity; Chief, Purchase Branch, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington; announcement FSC-944, opening September 21.

Sodium Phosphate:——1,000,000 pounds; The Purchasing & Contracting Officer, Jersey City Q. M. Dept, 34 Exchange Place, Jersey City; invitation 1913-32-Neg-50, opening September 29.

Tangerine Oil:—Quantity; Chief, Purchase Branch, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington; announcement FSC-945, opening September 21.

White Lead:—575 pounds; Procurement Division, Treasury Dept., Washington; invitation 2475-S5, opening September 21.

Zinc Insulatin Crystals:—700 vials; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; Invitation 81, opening September 25.

—V—

Buy War Stamps

Fats, Oils Importers Ass'n Fostered by CCC

—Continued from page 5

five members to the management committee to serve for one year, and authorize the chairman to execute the contract with CCC.

Individuals, partnerships, firms, corporations or unincorporated associations who wish to become qualified members of Emergency Group can obtain the necessary application forms at CCC offices at the New York city address; at Masonic Temple building, 333 St. Charles street, New Orleans; at 208 South LaSalle street, Chicago, or at the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Odd Fellows building, 2288 Fulton street, Berkeley, Calif.

Application for membership will not be considered unless a qualifying statement, duly verified, is filed at the office of the Commodity Credit Corporation, Room 3067 South Agriculture building, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., on or before 5 p.m., September 26. A capital advance of $100 made to Emergency Group by each person who qualifies as a member is payable at the organization meeting of September 30.

Proposed articles of association provide that "eligible" importers are those persons who effect sales of vegetable oils, fats, and oil-bearing materials of foreign origin before they have cleared customs, and who either (a) represent or negotiate directly with sellers in a foreign market, or with foreign sellers' representatives wherever domiciled, as agents for sale to consumers, or other buyers, in the United States or Canada on a fixed fee or commission basis for effecting such sales, or (b) purchase directly from sellers, or from foreign sellers' representatives wherever domiciled, in a foreign market for their own account or for subsequent resale. Certain eligibility restrictions are imposed with respect to nationals of countries unfriendly to the United States.

—V—

National Lead Offering Activated Linseed Oil

National Lead Company, this city, is marketing an activated linseed oil under the name "710 Oil." The new product is said to have the advantage of fast bodying and quick drying in addition to all the other properties of linseed oil. The company suggests its use in production of paints, varnish, ink, leather finishes, oil cloth and linoleum.

—V—

Mattiello to Address Paint Exchange Club

Dr. Joseph Mattiello, of the Hilo Varnish Company, Brooklyn, will be one of the guest speakers at the September 30 meeting of the Paint and Varnish Exchange Club, to be held in the Hotel McAlpin September 30.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Considerable Trading in Crude Soybean and Cottonseed Oils for Oct.-Nov. Delivery—WPB Freezes Additional 25 Percent Of Stocks of Babassu, Coconut, Palm Kernel Oils

Business in the oils and fats market was of good volume during the week. The bulk of transactions, however, was centered in soybean and cottonseed oils. Sales of more than 500 tanks of crude soybean oil were made at 11¾c. per pound, tanks, f.o.b. mills, for October forward delivery, during the past ten days. Offerings for October delivery were sold up and withdrawn late in the week. Offerings of other vegetable oils continued limited, thus restricting trading. Some crude peanut oil sold at 13c. per pound, tanks, f.o.b. Southeast. An occasional tank of denatured rapeseed oil moved at 11½c. per pound, f.o.b. New York. Crude corn oil continues in scanty supply and with sales light and spasmodic at 12¾c. per pound, tanks, f.o.b. Western mills. Considerable quantities of crude cottonseed oil was sold in the Valley at 12⅝c. per pound, tanks, f.o.b. mills, for September-December delivery, and in the Southeast at 12¾c. during the week. In Texas, buying of crude also was in heavy volume at 12½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, for prompt and nearby delivery.

The freezing of an additional 25 percent of inventory stocks of coconut, babassu and palm kernel oils on all holders of stocks of 240,000 pounds or more was ordered by the War Production Board, effective September 16; also this agency ordered 25 percent of all future imports of these oils to be frozen and to be added to the government's stockpile. Trading in these oils, however, had been light of late owing to frozen stocks.

Vegetable Oils

Babassu.—No trading owing to the market bare of supplies. July consumption of crude was placed at 2,292,000 pounds, and stocks in warehouse on July 31 at 14,150,000 pounds. Refined oil production in July was 228,000 pounds; consumption, 259,000 pounds, and stocks on hand, 719,000 pounds. Effective September 16, the WPB ordered the freezing of an additional 25 percent of inventory stocks of 240,000 pounds or more, also of 25 percent of all future imports.

Castor, Dehydrated.—Sizable quantities are moving steadily against former orders. New business continues good. Quotations are unchanged and strong.

Chinawood. — Offers unavailable. Stocks scarce and closely held. Consumption during July, according to Bureau of Census, was 717,000 pounds. Stocks in factory and warehouse on July 31 totaled 35,406,000 pounds.

Coconut. — Stocks are scarce with prices strong at ceiling. Offerings of late practically nil. WPB has ordered the freezing of an additional 25 percent of inventory stocks of 240,000 pounds or more, effective September 16; also of 25 percent of all future imports.

Corn.—Stocks are scarce and under active demand. Offerings were readily absorbed. Sales of occasional cars of crude were noted at 12¾c. per pound, tanks, Western mills.

Oils for United Nations

The Agricultural Marketing Administration was able during the month of July to supply the United Nations with much larger quantities than heretofore of badly needed fats and oils. Shipments of lards, fats and oils delivered by the AAA totaled 668,329,690 pounds to the allied nations for the period extending from April 29, 1941, to August 1, 1942. The following are the totals of shipments of the different classifications as reported by the Department of Agriculture. Lard, 613,872,218 pounds; oleo oil, 2,618,000 pounds; oleomargarine, 6,101,899 pounds; tallow, 1,073,210 pounds; vegetable oils, 227,200 pounds; linseed oil, 44,345,643 pounds; oil cake, 91,460 pounds.

Other foodstuffs included soybeans, 27,468,900 pounds; soy flour, 19,776,000 pounds. Some of the non-foodstuffs were, cotton, 901,204 bales; cotton linters, 16,884,412 pounds.

Price Changes

Advanced

Linseed oil, 2/10c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
191.3	191.3	191.2	174.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Cottonseed. — Refined grades continue in steady call. Volume of sales moderate, with quotations firm.

Oiticica.—Offerings conspicuous by their absence. Stocks closely held.

Olive.—Edible oil in quiet demand. Offerings at current prices not considered attractive. Business of late confined to small lots.

Peanut.—Stocks of crude oil are light. Sales of occasional tanks were put through at 13c. per pound, tanks, in the Southeast. New-crop oil not yet available and delay in crushing operations are reported due to the wet condition of the peanuts in some sections.

Rapeseed.—Limited quantities held firm at the ceiling. Sales were made at 11½c. per pound, tanks, New York. Consumption during July totaled 986,000 pounds, with stocks in factory and warehouse on July 31 at 15,279,000 pounds.

Soybean.—Considerable business was transacted in crude oil during the past ten days, and total sales of more than 500 tankcars were made at the ceiling, 11¾c. per pound, tanks, f.o.b. mills. The bulk of business was done for prompt and nearby deliveries. Later, offerings for October delivery were practically withdrawn owing to the sold-up condition, and crushers were quoting November forward deliveries.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—September 17

Generally good demand and steady to stronger prices are reported in the vegetable oil market. Ruling prices are:—Coconut oil, crude, Pacific Coast, 8c. per pound, nominal. Corn oil, crude, mills, 12¾c. to 13c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 15¾c. to 16c., drums, less than car lots. Peanut oil, crude, South, 13c. to 13⅛c. per pound. Soybean oil, crude, 11⅝c. to 11¾c.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was unsteady. Following is a soybean price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High	Low	Closing Sept. 18	Closing Sept. 11
Oct.	$1.69⅝	$1.67⅛	$1.67⅛	$1.68
Dec.	1.69⅝	1.68⅞	1.69	1.69

San Francisco—September 16

Purchasing is along conservative lines in a market which is steady and unchanged from the previous period.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Palm Fatty Acids, Split	Soaps	185-195	195-203	48-56	42-46

* Hanus Method used in determining iodine numbers

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Ruling prices are:—

Castor.—Number 1 at 17c. per pound, Coast, drums; dehydrated, unbodied, at 20c.; bodied at 21c.; offerings fairly plentiful; demand spasmodic.

Chinawood.—Quoted at 37½c. per pound, tankcars, nominally, Coast basis.

Coconut.—Named at 8c. per pound (ceiling figure) with supplies light and buying restricted. No copra imports in sight.

Cottonseed, Bleachable.—Market steady; demand routine. Named at 14⅜c. per pound.

Sesame Seed.—No current offerings. Nominal at 14.60c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Coast.

Soya Bean.—Crude at 12.40c. per pound, tankcars, Coast. Situation routine.

Linseed Oil

Linseed oil advanced, reflecting the strength in the seed markets. Trading was light and restricted to spot needs. Seed prices were higher, scoring moderate gains.

Linseed Oil.—While buying interest in linseed oil was moderate, and mainly for less than car lots, the market continued firm. Seed markets in the West were firmer, and this was reflected in oil. Crushers in the East were not anxious for round-lot business at present, preferring to await the government's contract for the crushing of the new seed crop. Sales of a jobbing character were fairly active. Withdrawals against current contracts were noted for slightly larger quantities. Tankcars advanced 12.6c. per pound, and at 13.5c. in drums, car lots.

The Census Bureau reported the July production of linseed oil at 76,782,000 pounds, consumption at 46,826,000 pounds, and total stocks in factory and warehouse on July 31 at 211,087,000 pounds.

Estimates compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics place the production of the Canadian flaxseed as of September 1 at 16,981,000 bushels, as compared with 6,556,000 bushels for the same time last year. The September 1 forecast indicated production in the three leading provinces as follows:—Manitoba, 2,500,000 bushels, as compared with 1,377,000 bushels a year ago; Saskatchewan, 11,800,000 bushels, against 4,086,000 bushels, and Alberta, 2,400,000 bushels, against 956,000 bushels, respectively.

Minneapolis, Sept. 17.—Wide-ranging bad weather conditions prevented painting operations and consequently paint manufacturers were not much interested in fresh lots of linseed oil and also were slower in furnishing their shipping instructions on maturing contracts. In a general way the market is dull and featureless.

Quotations on tankcar lots, 12.2c. per pound; cooperage, car lots, 13.1c. per pound; warehouse lots, 13.5c. per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	5,750,000	5,000,000
Since Sept. 1	266,110,000	226,235,000

San Francisco, Sept. 16.—Business for fairly prompt shipment is being booked at only a slight discount below posted quotations. Posted:—Tankcars, 12.5c. per pound; drum car lots, ex mill, 13.4c.; drum lots, ex warehouse, 13.8c.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Firm undertone persists in linseed oil. Inquiry is better and the structure generally is holding steady. Ruling prices are:—Tankcar, 12.2c. per pound; drums, car lots, 13.1c.; drums, less than car lots, 13.5c.

London, Sept. 17.—Linseed oil, 46s. 6d. per cwt.

Linseed Meal.—An active inquiry continues for meal, but offerings were scarce as crushers are sold well ahead and manifesting little inclination to offer at present. Recent business of good volume was placed for shipment during the balance of the year and up to next March.

Minneapolis, Sept. 17.—Demand for meal is steady, but the crushers are sold out for the balance of this year and in no mood to commit themselves further. Quite a bit of meal has been sold for shipment during January and February of 1943, and some has been sold for March shipment.

Quotations on car-load lots, bulk, f.o.b. Minneapolis, nominally $33 per ton, with premiums for shipment after October.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	13,320,000	10,560,000
Since Sept. 1	467,100,000	382,924,000

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Linseed meal business is reported a little better. Resellers' offerings are limited. Ruling prices are:—Round lots, $33 per ton; car lots, $33 to $34; less than car lots, $35 to $36.

Flaxseed

Heavy arrivals of seed during the week unsettled the spot market, resulting in prices declining below future positions. Futures were firmer, scoring moderate gains.

Minneapolis, Sept. 17.—A heavy inflow of flaxseed during the week cluttered up the tracks of crushers and caused most of them to withdraw from the spot market, which resulted in lower prices compared with futures. One of the larger crushing companies took virtually all of the local offers during the past few days and having no competition, prices did not follow the upward course of the futures, dropping to 5c. to 7c. under December contracts.

Receipts have been heavy but are expected to fall off again shortly because of fresh rainfall that extended clear up to the Rocky Mountains. This will offer further delay to harvest. Were it not for the crowded conditions of elevator tracks, competition for the present fairly dry seed would be stronger. Discounts for moisture are growing heavier and probably will be still worse if current rains do as much damage as expected.

No. 1 flaxseed on spot quoted at 5c. to 7c. under December for local delivery, and 2c. to 3c. under for Duluth delivery. Elevator stocks decreased 165,000 in four days.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
This week	2,251,000	608,000	105,000	79,800
Since Sept. 1	21,320,980	15,965,600	3,109,000	2,526,800

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash		
Saturday	$2.40	$2.42½	$2.44¼
Monday	2.40	2.42½	2.45½
Tuesday	2.44	2.44	2.47
Wednesday	2.44¾	2.44¾	2.47½
Thursday	2.45½	2.45	2.48½
Friday	...	2.46	2.49½

Buenos Aires, Sept. 18.—Flaxseed, $1.32⅛ per bushel. Exports this week, 256,000 bushels, none to the United States. Total since January 1 as follows:—

To—	Bushels	
	This year.	Last year.
United States	9,211,000	14,728,000
United Kingdom	1,518,000	1,058,000
Continent	422,000	827,000
Orders	.....	.....
Others	122,000	1,218,000
Totals	11,273,000	17,831,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	25,591,000
Previous week	26,772,000
Last year	20,472,000

Hull, Sept. 17.—Flaxseed, Calcutta, £22¼ per ton; Bombay, £25 per ton, September.

Cottonseed Oil

Active trading in crude cottonseed oil featured the market. Sales were heavy throughout the South at ceiling prices. Demand for refined oil was quiet but prices were firm.

Cottonseed Oil.—Interest in the cottonseed oil market was confined to crude oil and a heavy volume of business was transacted in all sections of the South. Considerable sales took place at 12¾c. per pound, tanks, f.o.b. Southeast; and in the Valley at 12⅝c. per pound, f.o.b. tanks. In Texas, sales were made of some 200 tanks, and were consummated at 12½c. f.o.b. mills, for September to December delivery. The bulk of the demand was for September and October, and offerings of these positions were cleaned up. Rainy weather delayed picking and seed delivery in the Valley. Interest in refined winter oil was quiet, with prices steady at 15c. per pound, sellers' tanks. Last sales were made at this figure. Tallow and greases continue firm and in good demand.

Cottonseed oil consumption reported by the Census Bureau as of September 1 indicated the disappearance of 282,015 barrels during the month of August as compared with 239,933 barrels during July, and 250,235 barrels for August last year. The ten-year average consumption for August is 307,290 barrels. Oil consumption showed a decline last season (August, 1941-42), totaling 2,871,508 barrels, as compared with 3,860,262 barrels the previous season. The visible supply of oil on September 1 was estimated at 747,700 barrels, which compared with 915,150 barrels on August 1 and 732,300 barrels September 1, last year.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from September 14 to September 18, inclu-

sive, comprised 10 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
March	13.93	13.93	13.75@13.90
September	13.75	13.50	—@—
October	....	....	13.55@13.80
December	13.80	13.75	13.70@13.85

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Trade in cottonseed oil has shown considerable stability and good tone. Movement is approaching rates earlier noted and offerings are limited. Ruling prices are:—Refined, edible oil, 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 17c. to 17¼c., drums, less than car lots.

Hull, Sept. 17.—Cottonseed oil, refined, 44s. 6d. per cwt.; crude, Egyptian, 31s. 1½d. per cwt.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—September 17

With prospects of a large cotton crop, prices are maintained at ceilings. Meal is quoted at $35 per ton at Southeastern mills. Prime crude oil is quoted at 12⅝c. per pound. Weather has been favorable for harvesting during recent days, but shortage of labor is retarding picking in the Southeast.

Memphis—September 17

Trading in crude cottonseed oil was active at 12⅝c. per pound, tanks, in the Valley for September-December delivery. Offerings have slackened awaiting larger seed movement. Frequent showers delayed pickings. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, quoted $35.50 per ton, bulk, Memphis. Cottonseed cake quoted at $31 to $31.50 per ton, bulk, Valley. Further sales of soybean oil at 11¾c., tanks, Valley, for November-December delivery. Soybean meal quoted at $40 per ton, sacked, for September delivery. Old-crop peanut meal exhausted. New-crop peanut oil not offered yet. Closing cottonseed meal quotations on Memphis exchange as follows:—

	Sept. 17	Sept. 10
October	$34.50@35.50	$34.75@35.50
December	34.75@35.50	35.50@35.50

Fatty Acids

Trading in sizable quantities was noted in most grades. Consuming inquiry active, with offerings restricted. Prices well held. Census Bureau report indicated the July production of raw fatty acids at 5,193,000 pounds and consumption at 2,920,000 pounds; distilled fatty acids, 3,711,000 pounds and 2,278,000 pounds; red oil, 5,811,000 pounds and 3,571,000 pounds, and stearic acid, 3,897,000 pounds and 1,766,000 pounds, respectively.

Chicago—September 17

Steady demand continues for fatty acids. Ruling prices are:—Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less than car lots; coconut oil, distilled, 17½c. to 18c. per pound, tankcar; 18c. to 18½c., drums, car lots; 18½c. to 19c., drums, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil. — Active demand keeps stocks in limited supply. Offerings scarce and closely held. Production of cod oil in July totaled 97,000 pounds, while consumption was 915,000 pounds.

Menhaden Oil.—Interest was centered in the refined grades. Movement into consuming channels against recent purchases quite active. Prices without change. Trading in moderate lots of crude in the South was noted for government account. Fishing operations in the Southern waters were slightly better last week, though the catch is reported far below that at this season last year.

Sardine Oil.—Recent offerings of crude sardine oil have not attracted much attention at 60c., tanks, Pacific Coast, resulting in an entirely nominal market. Recently business was active for government account at the ceiling, 64c., while last sales were reported at 60c., same basis, with additional offerings attracting little attention.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore—September 17

Virtually all of the buying of menhaden oil, according to current reports, is being done by the government, and some additional sales have been made in the course of the past week. Supplies are limited, and all of the business done is subject to the ceiling, 8.4533 cents per pound. Fishing is reported a little better in Chesapeake Bay, Delaware and New Jersey waters, but aggregate results continue to fall considerably below those of last season. Some fishing is in progress in North Carolina, while the boats at Morehead City are doing little. Operations are continued in Florida, according to the latest advices.

San Francisco—September 16

Crude sardine oil has slipped down to 60 cents per gallon, making for a two-cent drop since a week ago. It was said that some sellers were willing to trade at this level. Prior to this drop, approximately 1,000 tankcars had been moved, some at the ceiling level of 66.75c., more at 64c. and other lots at 62c. The United States Government is understood to have taken up about 500 tankcars out of the 1,000. Fishing operations are proceeding normally with fairly good returns being noted.

Fats and Greases

Greases.—Consuming demand continued active, and sales of moderate volume were put through in all grades at the ceilings. Buyers are still seeking supplies, and the volume of business was limited owing to the paucity of offerings. The production in July of greases totaled 44,891,000 pounds, and consumption 38,765,000 pounds, according to the Census Bureau.

Tallow.—Sales of sizable quantities of both the higher and lower grades were made at ceiling prices. An active inquiry featured the market, with renderers offering sparingly. Production of inedible tallow in July was 85,314,000 pounds, and consumption 90,503,000 pounds; edible grades, production was 10,015,000 pounds, and consumption 5,687,000 pounds.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Steady and stable conditions prevail in the general fats and greases market. Ruling prices are:—Choice white grease, 8⅞c. per pound; stearic, prime, 10.61c. per pound; inedible tallow, pdime, 8½c. to 8⅝c. per pound. Following is the price record, per 100 pounds, for the week:—

	High	Low	Closing	
			Sept. 18	Sept. 11
Cash	$12.90	$12.90	$12.90	$12.90
Oct.	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90
Dec.	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90

Animal Oils

Degras. — This market remains steady, though demand was limited to actual needs. Prices unchanged and closely held. Census Bureau reported July production of wool grease at 1,368,000 pounds, and consumption 1,180,000 pounds.

Lard.—Trading quiet. Market firm at ceilings with sellers confining offerings to limited quantities. July production aggregated 5,831,000 pounds and consumption 2,840,000 pounds.

Neatsfoot. — Demand restricted to immediate requirements. Prices without change and firm. Production during July placed at 306,000 pounds and consumption at 854,000 pounds.

Tallow.—Small lots were in steady call for immediate delivery. Prices steady. July production was 618,000 pounds and consumption 612,000 pounds.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Takings by customers in the animal oils are steady. Offerings continue to reveal a fairly liberal supply. Ruling prices are:—Lard oil, No. 1, 14½c. to 14¼c. per pound; oleo oil, extra, 13c. to 13¼c. per pound; oleo oil, prime, 12¾c. per pound; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c. to 14c. per pound.

Waxes

A report, probably erroneous and certainly unconfirmed locally, that the Office of Price Administration had changed its requested ceiling price on beeswax circulated on the spot last week. The source alleged to have said OPA had done something to beeswax prices denied it definitely. So far as known, the request that sales not be made in excess of 49c. per pound remains in effect. The wax market as a whole remained steady on the spot without too much opportunity existing for doing business within the limits reached by agreement between trade and government. A commission of Mexicans were here striving to learn how they could stimulate consumption of candelilla wax in this country.

E. G. Reuther Back

Edward G. Reuther, manager of the New York offices of the Bisbee Linseed Company, Philadelphia, after a four-week illness, returned to his desk September 14.

Phila. Oil Trade to Golf

The Oil Trade Association of Philadelphia will hold its annual Fall golf tournament at the Overbrook Golf Club, Overbrook, Pa., September 30.

C. W. Hand, president of the Pelham Phosphate Company, Pelham, Ga., has been elected vice-president of the Cottonseed and Peanut Association of Georgia.

RUFATS
(HYDROGENATED FATTY ACIDS)

NO. 52	TITER	52°C
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	ACID NO.	190
NO. 60	TITER	53°C
	I. VAL	25
	ACID NO.	195
NO. 70	TITER	57°C
	I. VAL	13
	ACID NO.	192
NO. 75	TITER	58°C
	I. VAL	8
	ACID NO.	192

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SOLVED—
the mystery of the fuming nitroglycerine

One of a series of cases from the files of Monsanto's Technical Service Department which show how skill, experience and ingenuity can solve many critical wartime production problems. For obvious reasons names and any identifying clues have been omitted.

1. "There must be something wrong with that car of mixed acid you shipped our new plant at XXXXX. When we run a finished nitration batch into our drowning tank the stuff sends up clouds of dense, reddish fumes and almost boils over the sides of the tank. My men are so scared they're ready to quit—and the plant is practically shut down."

The customer, a manufacturer of nitroglycerine was worried, excited—and mad!

2. That was 5 o'clock on a Friday afternoon. Immediately tests were re-run on the control sample from that particular batch of acid. The plant man who loaded the car was called from his dinner and questioned closely on the possibility of any contamination during loading or in the car. The acid was definitely cleared of all possible suspicion.

But at nine o'clock that same evening the customer was told by phone, "We're sending a man from our Technical Service Department tonight."

3. At the customer's plant every possible check was made—on the water supply, even on the thermometer used to control temperatures in the drowning tank. A sample batch of nitroglycerine was run into the tank—and the mystery was solved.

Like the rest of the plant, the tank was new. Resin, from the yellow pine staves with which it was built, was reacting with spent acid run into the tank with the explosive. As the wood aged, the fumes would subside.

The men were satisfied. The plant resumed production.

4. When Monsanto Technical Service men investigate a complaint, they search for more than an acquittal for the product involved. They aim at *a solution of your problem.* And three factors often give them a head start: (1) an understanding of *your* basic processes; (2) a broad knowledge of their own business which springs from the very breadth and variety of Monsanto's chemical experience; (3) and years of individual training in solving problems by observation, analysis and deduction. For their help *on any project that will help win the war,* inquire: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis.

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"E" for Excellence... denoting the highest service accomplishment of the United States Navy ... flies over Monsanto "in recognition of production of ordnance materiel vital to our national defense." In addition to the Ordnance flag and "E" pennant, Monsanto has now been awarded the All-Navy "E" burgee at left, "for excellence in war production."

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

WPB Forbids Packing of Specific Chemicals in Steel Drums —Nikethamide Lower — Castor Bean July Stocks 12,686 Short Tons—Fish Liver Oils Slow

All reports indicate that consumption of drugs and fine chemicals is being maintained at comparatively high levels and that most prices show definite stability. In most cases, either actual or very close to ceiling prices prevail, and cost of production plus available supplies restricts the fluctuation of values severely if transactions are still to yield sellers an even moderate margin of profit.

The container problem rose to vex manufacturers and provide them with a task not too easily done. The Director General of Operations, War Production Board, on September 14 issued a list of chemicals and allied products which, on and after sixty days therefrom, may not be packed in either new or old drums. Presumably "drum" means steel drum, and the order has been made necessary because fulfillment of the requirements for United States defense has created a shortage in the supply of steel drums, and of certain metals and materials used in the production of such drums, for defense, for private account, and for exports. And lo! the lowly wooden barrel as a container seems in for a new life.

Acetamide.—Firm with reasonable activity on the part of new buyers. Difficult to place new business originating with new consumers.

Acetanilide.—No relaxation of general strength. Brokers report difficulty rounding up supplies available for new buyers unable to operate under contracts.

Acetophenetidin. — Little material held in outside hands. Producers' main source of supply. Business steadily active and seemingly permanently stabilized under GMPR.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—No recession in steady pressure of demand. Resale material in constantly dwindling supply. National needs show no decrease.

Acid, Ascorbic. — Deliveries for United Nation shipment, April 29, 1941, to August 1, 1942, 7,530 pounds. Market about steady. Plenty of buying activity keeps down stock accumulations.

Price Changes

Advanced

Sulphur, precipitated, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Nikethamide, $1 per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
237.1	237.1	236.6	222.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acid, Citric.—Deliveries for United Nation shipment, April 29, 1941, to August 1, 1942, 203,700 pounds. Extract, natural, 28,505 pounds. Strong active market at fully maintained prices.

Acid Fumaric.—Stability of prices the rule. Inquiry active. Some with orders in hand report difficulty in placing new business.

Acid, Gallic.—The production position dark and gloomy as raw material stocks disappear and replacement becomes a constantly growing factor for producers' consideration.

Acid, Gluconic.—Business maintained well. Prices firm. Not much competition.

Acid, Hydriodic. — Stabilized in keeping with the position of raw material and the maintenance of a demand about normal.

Acid, Lactic.—Good market for the USP emphasized the firm price position and absence of much competition.

Acid, Mandelic.—Deliveries on fairly good basis. No surplus stocks in any quarter. Prices hold well.

Acid, Nicotinic.—Seemingly steady but, considering trend of prices over many months, apparently the steadiness can be more apparent than real. The trend has been down.

Acid, Nicotinic Amide. — Holding steady on the basis of the decline not so long back. And demand holds good.

Acid, Pyrogallic.—Consumption good. Would be larger were stocks bigger. Controlled by raw material availability, which grows less as demand gets larger.

Acid, Salicylic. — Normally steady market. Demand good. Stocks held to conservative limits by raw material deliveries to producers.

Acid, Tannic.—Scarcity of raw material a constant irritant. Producers could take more business than at present. Relief from shortage not definitely in sight. May come from developing new sources.

Acid, Tartaric.—Every odd barrel appearing on market as surplus supply taken up briskly and brusquely.

Aconitine.—Deliberate planning assures reasonable medicinal stock for some time ahead. No surplus. Output limited.

Aloin.—Firm to strong. Raw material cost main supporting factor. Demand very good.

Ammonia Citrate. — Good market. Firm prices. Steady output.

Barter

Ever and anon, emissaries from foreign countries arrive here to discuss with Federal authority ways and means of sending to the United States more of the products of their individual homelands. And more often than not they take back with them arrangements best described as barter, though the deals are called by far more euphonious and rotund words.

Barter is nothing new in this land of the free—free, that is, if we win the war. In the early 19th century, one Dr. T. W. Dyott, in the City of Brotherly Love, was the infant-nation's No. 1 barterer. The doctor was plenty smart because he advertised his wares in half-page space for days at a time in cities of the North, East, South and West.

He manufactured glass bottles, dealt in drugs, medicines, chemicals, dyer's supplies, spices, paints, and the like. These and other goods he stood ready to barter for rosin, turpentine, lampblack, pearl ash, flaxseed, bristles, in addition to whiskey, applejack, mackerel, rags, and—above all things—real estate near or in Philadelphia.

Early 19th century barterers were famed for shrewdness but it is not unfair to raise the point that those who come here to lend-lease or barter today show a technique so finished and effective as to suggest that the early American instinct for shrewd trading may have been dulled by the years.

Call it lend-lease or call it barter, much of the international commerce born of World War No. 2 is being conducted by methods which would have been brilliant opportunity for early Americans.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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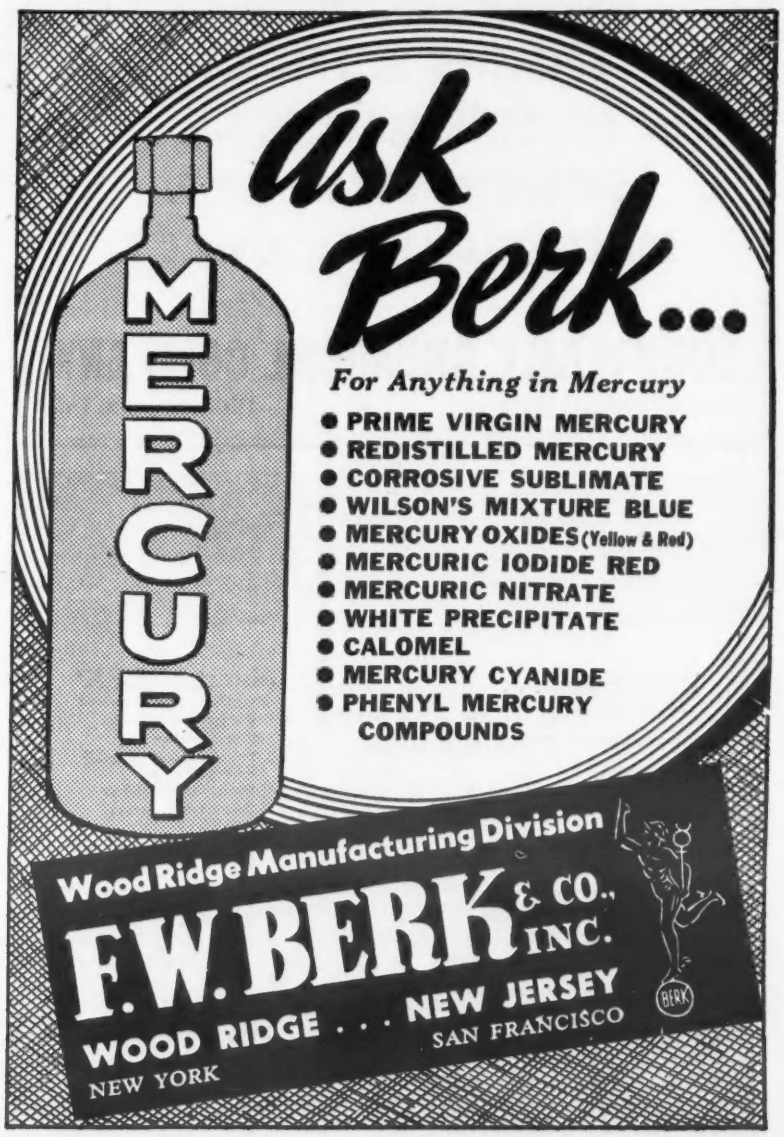

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POLYALCOHOLS
ATLAS
Brief facts . . .
From the conditioning angle
1. Narrow Humectant Range
2. Non-Volatility
3. High Viscosity
4. Chemical Stability
about ARLEX*
From the Chemical Viewpoint
1. Polyhydroxylic character
2. Neutral reaction
3. Virtual absence of reducing substances
4. Stability to light and air
5. Does not decompose to acrolein
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
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ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
Industrial Chemicals Dept. Wilmington, Delaware
Save Metal Help Delivery
Return Drums to Atlas

Ammonia Hypophosphite. — Outlook good. Demand at normal limits. No weakness in prices.

Ammonia Salicylate.—Activity very good. Prices completely steady.

Amyl Acetate.—Fusel oil item very steady. Plenty of raw material. May grow less. Pentane item well stabilized at firm prices.

Amyl Chlorides.—Steady to firm and moving in fair volume.

Amyl Naphthalenes.—Quotations recently confirmed as stable.

Amylene.—Deliveries on good basis. Firm prices.

Antipyrene.—Stable production and prices. Demand routine but steady.

Arecoline Hydrobromides. — Stocks on conservative side. No pressure to sell excessive quantities.

Atropine.—Careful planning assures fair stocks to manufacturing consumers. Not a pound of surplus noted.

Benzocaine.—Apparently well stabilized. Demand good. Tendency toward expansion reported among distributors.

Berberine.—All forms steady. Based on stable raw material cost.

Borax.—Somewhat quieter. Apparently no easier. Stocks gain in some consumers' stand as they create stock piles.

Cadmium. — Business routine, in good volume, at stable and agreed prices. No formal ceiling.

Caffeine.—Constant talk regarding "new production" circulates locally without benefit of definite statement of actual intentions and by whom. High March ceiling of one producer being "studied" by potential competition. OPA being nugged to reveal said ceiling which producer seems disposed to protect.

Calcium Gluconate.—Broad and active market at full prices.

Calcium Lacetate. — Consumption needs in good volume. Fair deliveries. No surplus of supplies.

Camphor.—Stocks of tablets for Winter use on low side. Not too much powder available. Every effort made to make as much synthetic as possible. War needs taking up large proportion of technical camphor produced.

Castor Oil.—Crushers say price in Brazil "means nothing." Is $75 per long ton, for Brazilian ports. Say rightly that all other costs remain to be determined. However, shippers of beans quote on no other basis. Hence, that's the market there. War risk and marine insurance, freight rates, et al., have to be added. July production:—No. 1, crude, 9,640,000 pounds; No. 3 crude, 2,086,000 pounds; consumption, No. 1 crude, 3,636,000 pounds; No. 3 crude, 2,365,000 pounds; factory-warehouse stocks, July 31, No. 1 crude, 19,943,000 pounds; No. 3 crude, 6,114,000 pounds. Castor bean consumption, July, 1942, 12,955 short tons; stocks, July 31, 12,686 short tons.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—Business in castor oil brisk. Market generally firm. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15½c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Cinchonidine.—Every ounce under control. Sole price control is GMPR. None other likely to be needed. Producers co-operate fully with government in program of conservation and stabilization.

Cinchonine.—Position identical with that in cinchonidine above.

Codeine.—Outlook favors substantial requirement of military and civilian population. Raw material reserves recently boosted.

Codliver Oil.—Firmly placed. Stocks restricted to supplies obtainable from Iceland, New Foundland, other Canadian points, and the United States. GMPR price ceiling governs. Production, July, 1942, 74,000 pounds; consumption, 443,000 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks, July 31, 6,057,000 pounds.

Corn Syrup.—Estimated deliveries for United Nations Shipment, April 29, 1941 to August 1, 1942, 9,439,800 pounds monohydrate and 551,900 pounds anhydride. Domestic consumption at very high point.

Dover's Powder.—Stock of opium recently boosted. Position of ipecac root strong on basis of high replacement cost and moderate spot stocks. Contributes to firmness of Dover's powder.

Emetine.—Strong in keeping with absence of weakness and conservative place raw material.

Ephedrine. — Output of synthetic supplies of and opportunity to rematerial believed sufficient to cope with a substantial increase in consumption during the active months ahead.

Fish Liver Oils.—Stabilized so far as top prices go. Lack of demand tends to weaken position of oils in main primary market. Sales there reported below ceiling. Estimated deliveries for United Nations shipments, April 29, 1941 to August 1, 1942, 219,518 pounds. July production, 301,000 pounds; consumption, 163,000 pounds; factory-warehouse stocks, July 31, 4,469,000 pounds.

San Francisco, Sept. 16.—It was characteristic of the market here last week that trade remained along extremely conservative lines pending any further developments in the demand situation. Apparently buyers' inventories are still good and but little oil is being asked for. Most producers report no inquiries and prices hang somewhere around 25 percent below the allowed ceiling.

Glycerin.—Roll-back of prices still studied by OPA and producers. July production, consumption and stocks:—

	Pounds		
	Production July	Consumption July	Stocks July 31
Crude, 80%..	14,935,000	16,698,000	14,710,000
Refined, C.P.	5,973,000	2,131,000	33,548,000
Others	6,095,000	4,692,000	25,157,000

Chicago, Sept. 16.—Glycerin considered to be generally stable. Activity substantial. Market firm. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Homatropine Hydrobromide. — Domestic planning assured fair stock for actual needs in months ahead. Strong, stabilized market.

Hyoscine Hydromide.—Firm. Moderate stocks. May increase because of more raw material being assured.

Hyoscyamine. — Entire group firm. More raw material in sight. Believed need will be met by careful distribution of supplies through control of sales by producers.

Iodine and Iodides.—Consumption of tincture has been very good. Iodide movement about normal. Seems like plenty of raw material is assured. Warehouse stocks of good size maintained here.

Iron Citrate. — Deliveries in good volume. Prices steady to firm.

Iron Glycerophosphate.—No surplus supply but fair reserves appear to be in hand. Prices very steady.

Magnesia.—All forms steady, active, in fair supply, and subject to good call.

Manganese Glycerophosphate.—Believed stocks of manganese sufficient despite huge consumption in steel production. Germany searching Caucasus for ore. Glycerophosphate doing well at full prices.

Menthol. — Midwestern peppermint oil factor to sell concentrated oil understood to be efficient as substitute for menthol in period of scarcity. Special formula to determine selling price issued by OPA. Menthol holding firm. Not very active. Not overly abundant locally.

Mercurials.—All very steady. Production maintained at satisfactory level, though profits may be definitely conservative based on current cost quicksilver.

Methanol.—Consumption active. No surplus supplies. Price position clearly defined. Firm. Stable.

Methyl Acetone.—Broad consuming market at very firm price, both natural and synthetic material.

Methylethyl Ketone.—Steady to firm market. Position one of substantial need on part of industry and fair deliveries by producers.

Milk Powder.—Estimated deliveries for United Nations shipment, April 29, 1941 to August 1, 1942: Skim, 75,361,649 pounds; whole, 654,192. Market steady.

Morphine.—Raw material reserve built up recently. Sufficient to cover needs on basis of present knowledge of requirements. Conservation of supply watchword of producers and government.

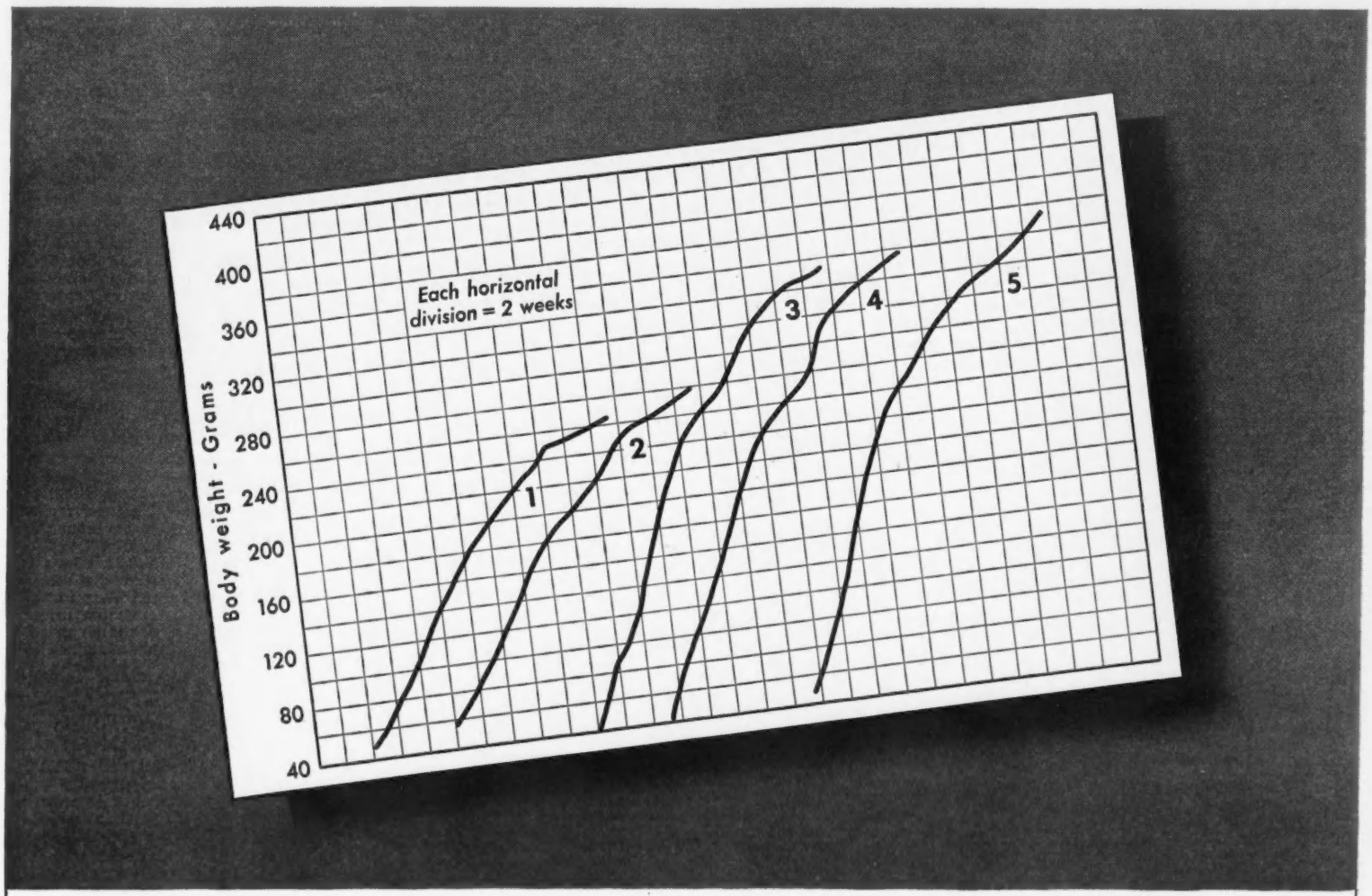
Neocinchophen. — Firmly priced. Moving steadily and normally.

Nikethamide. — Lower. Price, 25 pound or more, $18 per pound; under 25 pound, $19. At the works.

Phenolphthalein.—No change in firm market and steady consumption.

Pilocarpine. — Deliveries on satis-

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9



THE RELATIVE VITAMIN B COMPLEX VALUE OF YEAST EXTRACT TYPE 3

(Growth curves of male rats for 20-week periods)

GROUP 1. B-Complex free basal ration plus 200 mg. Dry Brewers' Yeast per rat per day.

GROUP 2. B-Complex free basal ration plus 66 mg. Type 3 Extract per rat per day (one-third of amount of Brewers' Yeast fed to Group 1).

GROUP 3. B-Complex free basal ration plus 400 mg. Dry Brewers' Yeast per rat per day.

GROUP 4. B-Complex free basal ration plus 133 mg. Type 3 Extract per rat per day (one-third of amount of Brewers' Yeast fed to Group 3).

GROUP 5. Normal Ration

In each case, the response of a given amount of Dry Brewers' Yeast was paralleled by that of only one-third as much Type 3 Extract.

Standard Brands Yeast Extract 3 Times as Effective as Brewers' Yeast

The rat growth curves shown here demonstrate clearly the Vitamin B Complex values of Standard Brands Brewers' Yeast Extract Type 3.

You will notice that in each test case, Type 3 Extract is equal to 3 times as much dry Brewers' Yeast.

Since the purpose of Yeast Extract manufacture is to concentrate *all* of the B Complex vitamins as closely as possible in the same proportion as in the original Brewers' Yeast, these rat growth curves prove how effectively this is carried out in making Standard Brands Yeast Extract Type 3.

The Fleischmann Laboratories have spent years studying the Vitamin B Complex and its components. We offer you and other food and drug manufacturers interested in Yeast Extracts the help of our experience and technical skill. There is no obligation.

STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED

Pharmaceutical Division • *Special Products Dept.* • *595 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.*

factory basis. Prices plenty firm. Little competition.

Podophyllin. — Raw material declined recently. Podophyllin holds at minimum at $6.75 per pound.

Potash Guaiacolsulphonate. — Leading consumption season to find stocks on moderate side. Also, firm prices likely to prevail.

Quicksilver. — No shading of spot market. Kept definitely in line with Pacific Coast governing values. Situation here prevents major transactions.

San Francisco, Sept. 16.—Some estimates placed amount of quicksilver traded here last week around 1,000 flasks. Market has good tone, reports of $192 per flask being heard. There is good interest at present.

Quinine.—Steady. Subject to normal activity. Conservatism in sale governs. Conservation of existing and potential supplies program of industry and government.

Silver Nitrate. — The schedule of prices since the last report, on nitrate in 250-ounce quantities—500 ounces would cost ¼c. less—together with comparative prices on silver bullion in New York and London, was as follows:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	26⅞	44⅛	23½
Monday	26⅞	44⅛	23½
Tuesday	26⅞	44⅛	23½
Wednesday	26⅞	44⅛	23½
Thursday	26⅞	44⅛	23½
Friday	26⅞	44⅛	23½

* Based on bullion at 35⅛c. per ounce.

Soda Benzoate. — Fall consumption ran to excellent levels. Likely that all genuine need was supplied. Market gives evidence of full stabilization.

Sulphur, Precipitated.—U.S.P. item held minimum at 18c. per pound. The range according to seller reaches 27c. Minimum 25c. in some directions.

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WPB Approves Plan To Regulate Inventories

—Continued from page 3

company stock related to its current rate of sales in the same proportion as stock was to sales in the corresponding quarter of the years 1939-40-41 averaged.

2. The development of a second order, for possible use if an analysis of the reports discloses a need for such formal control and enforcement in order to maintain "normal" inventories, along the lines recommended by the special committe. The committee recommended that any such order, if issued, should become effective about the first of the year unless the information revealed by the quarterly inventory and sales reports indicates that sufficient progress has been made voluntarily by distributors themselves toward the government's objectives.

At the same time, Mr. Nelson announced WPB approval of another phase of the committee's report calling for quarterly inventory and sales reports by manufacturers of finished civilian goods, and for an immediate inquiry into and testing of the applicability of some form of limitation to manufacturers' inventories.

The committee recommended two general exemptions from the plan:—

1. Any manufacturer or merchant regardless of type of business whose total sales for the twelve-month period ending September 30, 1942 (or the end of any subsequent month) were less than $100,000 or whose inventory on the same date was less than $25,000 at cost value.

2. Regardless of size of volume: Merchants primarily engaged in the food business, eating and drinking places, second-hand stores, florist shops, antique shops, service establishments, steel or other raw metal warehouses, dealers in motor vehicles or replacement parts, hay, grain and feed stores, farm implement dealers, and merchants handling fuel oil, coal and other kinds of fuel; manufacturers of food products, agricultural implements, motor vehicles or replacement parts, and refiners or processors of petroleum products.

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Alcohol Price Ceiling Lifted from War Sales

—Continued from page 3

Defense Supplies Corporation wishes to establish an average resale price covering all industrial alcohol allocated for war needs, to be based on its average cost of ethyl alcohol. The exemption was contained in amendment No. 3, and is effective September 23.

All industrial alcohol under the control of the War Production Board is to be allocated to the Defense Supplies Corporation for purchase, and this agency will either sell the alcohol for war needs or store it as a stockpile, OPA officials explained.

At the same time the Office of Price Administration issued a special pricing formula for whisky distilleries which are converting their facilities to the production of industrial alcohol. By amendment No. 2 to Revised Price Schedule No. 28, effective September 23, converted distilleries are given the choice of selling industrial alcohol at the maximum prices prevailing or at the maximum prices computed to the formula contained in the amendment.

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Pfizer Workers Add To Red Cross Blood Bank

Many employees of Charles Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemist, this city, have joined the host of Americans contributing to the nation's blood bank.

Two hundred of them on September 11 went to the company's hospital at the plant, and physicians took from each the blood that may save the lives of fighting men in the armed forces. Many more gave their blood on September 12.

The blood was given to the Blood Donor Group of the Brooklyn chapter of the American Red Cross.

KODAK
PARA-AMINOPHENOL
BASE AND HYDROCHLORIDE

Both forms of *Kodak Para-Aminophenol* are prepared in a purified grade; the base is also prepared in a technical grade. Each product meets the highest specifications within its class . . . uniformity in every property assures suitability for use in all applications.

TESTED EK CHEMICALS

EASTMAN KODAK CO.
CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ALKALOIDS

HOW HAS "INLAND" BEEN ABLE TO PRODUCE SUCH VASTLY INCREASED QUANTITIES OF ALKALOIDS SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR?

This question is being asked us repeatedly by the discriminating pharmaceutical manufacturers and export houses, our customers.

ANSWERS:

1. Our manufacturing departments were geared in peace times to supply this country with the alkaloids, glucosides, and allied drug extractives imported from Europe prior to World War I. The pharmaceutical manufacturers of the U. S. A. have adopted and accepted "INLAND" as the dependable domestic source.
2. Our experience of over a quarter century in manufacturing these vital products has removed the so-called "BOTTLENECKS" of production so costly to the War effort.
3. Our botanical drug agents are distributed throughout the world. They are working long hours at the arduous task of supplying the huge quantities of botanical drugs required for our greatly expanded production program. They have accepted the challenge and are shipping regularly.

INLAND ALKALOID COMPANY

"America's Oldest and Largest Alkaloid Manufacturers"

TIPTON, INDIANA, U. S. A.

Alcohol Denaturing Revised and Extended

—*Continued from page* 3

were brought on in large part by the exigencies of the war which created a shortage in some of the denaturants heretofore required and thus required the substitution of other denaturants. For example, provision is now made for the use of methylisobutyl ketone, acetaldol, and kerosene as denaturants.

In the case of specially denatured alcohol, both the shortage of denaturants and the high prices prevailing as the result of the war for some of the oils compelled the revision and addition of new formulas for products using such alcohol so as to permit the use of synthetics.

Three new specially denatured alcohol formulas were added to the regulation:—27-B (soft soap and oil of lavender flowers or cedar leaves) for solvent used in the manufacture of face and hand lotions, shampoos, external pharmaceuticals not U.S.P. or N.F., liniments, U.S.P. or N.F. disinfectants, insecticides, and the like; 40-A, (sucrose octa-acetate and tertiary butyl alcohol) solvent in manufacturing toilet preparations; and 42, (potassium iodide and mercuric iodide, or sodium-ethylmercuric thiosalicylate, or phenylmercuric benzoate, chloride, or nitrate) solvent in the manufacture of sterilizing and preserving solutions.

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Idle Materials Sale Price Formula Issued

—*Continued from page* 3

transportation charges that the seller would be permitted to incur for the material if purchased from his original supplier under the presently applicable maximum price regulation.

If the quantity being disposed of is smaller than that originally purchased, the seller must compute his maximum prices on the basis of the quantity which was purchased and not the quantity being sold.

If the seller cannot identify the quantity originally purchased, the quantity last purchased shall be considered as the quantity originally purchased.

Where the original supplier has no maximum price, the holder may use his actual delivered cost as his maximum price f.o.b. present location of the material.

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Candelilla Wax Survey Made by Mexican Interests

A survey of the possibility of increasing consumption of candelilla wax in the United States was made in this city last week by Rodolfo B. Garzzo, Enrique G. Saldidar, and Jesus Perez, jr., representatives of the Mexican co-operative producers, who sell candelilla wax to the Union de Credito de Productores de Cera de Candelilla which organization, in turn, sells here through its exclusive sales agent, M. Argueso & Co., this city.

Conferences were held with every wax house selling the Mexican wax which finds a substantial field as a substitute for carnauba wax when that article sells at high prices. Candelilla wax, however, has a consuming field other than as a substitute material and it was this aspect of the commodity that interested the investigators from Mexico.

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Cobalt Industry Advisory Group Named

OPD Washington Bureau

Cobalt Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the War Production Board. E. F. Hatch, chief of production of the Ferro-Alloys Branch, is the government presiding officer. Committee members are:—

C. D. Clawson, Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland; O. J. Hall, Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland; C. T. Hill, Pyrites Company, Wilmington, Del; E. M. Hommell, O. Hommell Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. Leroy, African Metals Corporation, New York; Robert Loudon, McGean Chemical Company, Cleveland; George F. Martin, Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Cleveland, and Lee Shepherd, Shepherd Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Maywood Chemical Company, Maywood, N. J., has awarded a contract for construction one-story addition to its plant.

Flaxseed Crop Estimate Up September 1

The flaxseed crop as of September 1 was estimated at 42,513,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture. This compares with the estimate of August 1 at 41,730,000 bushels, and the total production of 31,485,000 bushels for 1941. Favorable weather conditions and sufficient moisture during the growing season has evidently offset the damage from rust in the infected sections.

Details of the September estimate with respect to the several producing states follow:—

	Acreage		Yield per acre		Bushels Production		
					Average	Indicated	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	(1930-1939)	1941	1942
Illinois	15,000	9,000	14.0	14.0	.....	252,000	126,000
Michigan	6,000	8,000	12.0	11.0	64,000	72,000	88,000
Wisconsin	12,000	10,000	12.0	12.5	62,000	180,000	125,000
Minnesota	1,415,000	1,726,000	10.5	10.0	5,902,000	14,858,000	17,260,000
Iowa	275,000	253,000	13.0	12.0	235,000	3,042,000	3,036,000
Missouri	5,000	6,000	6.5	7.5	14,000	26,000	45,000
North Dakota	704,000	1,232,000	7.0	7.5	2,895,000	5,215,000	9,240,000
South Dakota	221,000	349,000	9.0	10.0	774,000	2,187,000	3,490,000
Nebraska	4,000	4,000	8.0	9.5	25,000	40,000	38,000
Kansas	143,000	222,000	8.0	8.0	341,000	1,088,000	1,776,000
Oklahoma	20,000	30,000	7.0	7.0	.....	140,000	210,000
Texas	15,000	25,000	6.5	11.5	.....	104,000	288,000
Montana	148,000	340,000	7.5	8.0	416,000	1,125,000	2,270,000
Idaho	3,000	4,000	10.0	7.0	.....	50,000	28,000
Arizona	14,000	16,000	21.0	22.0	.....	315,000	352,000
Washington	2,000	2,000	12.0	15.5	.....	12,000	30,000
Oregon	2,000	2,000	13.0	12.5	.....	26,000	25,000
California	198,000	202,000	16.0	18.0	745,000	3,168,000	3,636,000
United States	3,202,000	4,440,000	9.9	9.6	11,269,000	31,900,000	42,513,000

Merrell Names Gampfer General Sales Manager

The Wm. S. Merrell Company, manufacturing pharmacists, Cincinnati, has promoted Nelson M. Gampfer to general sales manager. He succeeds Walter G. Hodge, who has retired due to ill health. Geo. W. Orr, jr., formerly assistant advertising manager, takes over the post of advertising manager from Mr. Gampfer. Arthur M. Holmes, formerly of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, has been made assistant to the president, Thurston Merrell, and Charles R. Meyers, formerly with Merck & Co., has joined the Merrell organization as assistant sales manager in charge of distribution.

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Commercial Alcohols, Ltd., plans to put into production a plant costing $150,000, built at government request to produce alcohol from wheat. The company has been using molasses from the West Indies as its raw material for industrial alcohol.

SIMPLIFY PRODUCTION CONTROL WITH MALLINCKRODT STANDARDIZED CHEMICALS

A Few of the Many Mallinckrodt Chemicals Available . . .

ACID MANDELIC
U.S.P. XI

BISMUTH SUBCARBONATE
U.S.P. XI
U.S.P. XI Heavy · U.S.P. XI Extra Heavy
U.S.P. XI Light · Extra Light

BISMUTH SUBGALLATE
U.S.P. XI

CALCIUM MANDELATE
Dense · Fluffy · Extra Fluffy

MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE
N.N.R. Powdered · Bulky

PHENOBARBITAL
U.S.P. XI Granulated · U.S.P. XI Powdered

PHENOBARBITAL SODIUM
U.S.P. XI

FINE CHEMICALS Mallinckrodt SINCE 1867

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MALLINCKRODT STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO. 74 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
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CHEMICALS
DRUGS · OILS
Pharmaceutical *Industrial*

Distributors of
CAMPHOR U. S. P. DU PONT
Powdered form, at present, can be shipped promptly
OIL CAMPHOR WHITE, SYNTHETIC
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Extract of Witch Hazel Lanolin U.S.P.
KAMALA GUMS WAXES
Buying and Selling Agents for
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PEDER DEVOLD
COD LIVER OIL
Imported U.S.P.
THEY'LL BE ASKING YOU SOON—
for COD LIVER OIL. Sun-poor, cold Autumn and Winter days are not far off. The protection of human health which an adequate intake of vitamins A and D affords will be needed, especially this season, should fuel supply run short.
There are few better or more economical sources of these important vitamins than Pure, Natural, Vitamin-Tested, Palatable COD LIVER OIL U. S. P. The Drug Trade's choice, for decades, is PEDER DEVOLD'S BRAND, which squarely stands for
PURITY PALATABILITY POTENCY
May we take care of *YOUR* requirements, too?
PEDER DEVOLD'S OLEOVITAMIN A AND D USP
DEVOLD'S VITAMIN A AND D FEEDING OILS
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155 VARICK STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Cable Address: VITAMINE, NEW YORK All Standard Codes

N.W.D.A. Program For Meeting Completed

—Continued from page 7

Adjournment for luncheon, at which Arthur ("Bugs") Baer, columnist, King Feature Syndicate, will speak, and Pierre J. Huss, author, radio commentator and foreign correspondent of International News Service, will talk on "The Foe We Face."

Afternoon Session

"Status of the Case, 'U. S. vs. N. W. D. A., et al.'," Harold Harper, counsel, National Wholesale Druggists' Association.
"Narcotic Problems Under Existing Conditions," Harry J. Anslinger, U. S. Commissioner of Narcotics.
"The Effect of the War on Drug Wholesaling," Dr. Herman C. Nolen, professor of marketing, Ohio State University.
Report of Standing Committees—
Credits and Collections (in abstract), T. H. Lyons, chairman.
Distribution of Proprietaries (in abstract), W. Rutherford James, chairman.
Employer and Employee Relations (in abstract), Charles D. Doerr, chairman.
Insurance (by title), J. A. Robinson, chairman.
Legislative (by title), Grant R. Graham, chairman.

Tuesday, September 29

"Here, There and Everywhere," Gabriel Heatter, war correspondent and news commentator.
Report of nominating committee.
Report of executive secretary, Dr. E. L. Newcomb, executive vice-president.
Report of Board of Control, George Van Gorder, chairman.
"The War Program and Wholesale Distribution," Eaton V. W. Read, chief, wholesale and retail policy section, Division of Civilian Supply, WPB.
"Advertising Contribution to the War Effort with a Brief Look at the Future," Miller McClintock, director, advertising council.
"Business in Canada Under War Conditions," Cyril H. Lander, vice-president, National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Ltd.
Adjournment for luncheon, at which the guest speaker will be Dr. Allen A. Stockdale, National Association of Manufacturers, who will talk on "Morale for Victory."

Afternoon Session

Report of Auditing Committee.
Election and installation of officers.
Forum on wholesaling and manufacturing problems.
Questions which were forwarded to the Program Committee, and those that will come from the floor, will be answered by the following government representatives:—
Frank A. Delgado, chief, Drug, Chemical and Health Supplies Section, OPA.
Robert W. Burns, acting chief, Proprietary and Toiletries Preparation Section, OPA.
Fred J. Stock, chief, Drug and Cosmetic Section, Chemicals Branch, WPB. Francis M. Shields, Health Supplies Branch, WPB.
Turner F. Currens, chief, botanicals and imports unit, Drug and Cosmetic Section, Chemicals Branch, WPB.
Dr. John McDonnell, chief, research and statistical unit, Drug and Cosmetic Section, Chemicals Branch, WPB.
Floyd Thayer, consultant, Drug and Cosmetic Section, Chemicals Branch, WPB.

Victory Banquet

The convention will come to a close with 'Victory Banquet.' Arrangements for the banquet are being made by a committee of which Percy C. Magnus, of Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, is chairman. The entire net proceeds will go to Army Relief and USO. High ranking Army and Navy officers will be in attendance. Tickets are $10 per cover. Black tie is suggested. Make reservations to Mr. Magnus at 16 Desbrosses street, New York city.

An evening of exceptional entertainment has been arranged for the Victory Banquet to be held under the auspices of the National Wholesale Druggists Association at the Waldorf-Astoria, September 29. Notables of the drug, chemical and allied industries and their ladies will be in attendance in greater numbers than ever before since the N.W.D.A. has invited non-members to attend says the committee in charge. Percy C. Magnus, of Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, essential oils, this city, banquet chairman, reports more than a thousand reservations in hand, with capacity permitting only 250 additional guests.

The show will feature Vaughn Monroe and his orchestra, Rosario and Antonio, Latin-American Gypsy dancers; Jane Froman, radio singing star, and many other headliners of Hollywood, stage and radio. Walter O'Keefe will be master of ceremonies.

Following the show there will be an hour of entertainment under the sponsorship of the USO. Guest stars will entertain. Extraordinary arrangements have been concluded for the entertainment finale, the Victory Carnival. There will be games, prizes, Powers models as hostesses, and dancing until the band strikes up "It's 3 o'Clock in the Morning."

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F.W.D.A. Meeting To Have 'War Clinic'

—Continued from page 7

will be devoted to "Marketing in Wartime," lists the following:—

"Professional Trends," Dr. H. Evert Kendig, dean of School of Pharmacy, Temple University.
Retailing:—
"The Independent," William Neergaard, of Neergaard Pharmacy, Brooklyn, N. Y.
"The Chain," Fred J. Griffiths, secretary of National Association of Chain Drug Stores.
"Wholesaling," I. H. Bander, vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc.
"Advertised Brands," Earl A. Means, vice-president of Bristol-Myers Company.
"First Aid Products," Arthur B. Hill, vice-president of Johnson & Johnson.
"Pharmaceuticals," R. D. Keim, vice-president of E. R. Squibb & Sons.
"Cosmetics," Northam Warren, president of Northam Warren Corporation.
"Sundries," Ernest I. Kilcup, president and treasurer of the Davol Rubber Company.
"Departmental Items," H. S. Thomas, assistant sales manager of the Eastman Kodak Company.

September 25 will be devoted to an all-day meeting for wholesalers.

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Totaquine Price Top To Be Set Soon

—Continued from page 3

now being stockpiled by the Defense Supplies Corporation for use of the armed forces, reliance must be placed largely by the civilian population on totaquine for its malarial remedy. And to assure conservation of the product, U.S.P. and N.F. standards and formulas are being tightened up. New standards for totaquine are expected to be promulgated soon, placing a ceiling on the quinine content of the product. Present standards provide a minimum quinine content of 10 percent and 70 percent of other alkaloids, but fix no maximum on the quinine content.

Imposition of a ceiling on the quinine content of totaquine would be a move in the direction of conservation in that it would prevent a repetition of the occurence in vitamin tablets wherein manufacturers pushed the sales of their product by adding to and stressing the number of units contained therein when it is questionable whether the addition of more units added to the potency of the product.

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Hooker Electrochemical Gets Army-Navy 'E'

—Continued from page 7

The guests were welcomed by Mayor Eugene Butler and Edwin R. Bartlett, executive vice-president of the company. The "E" flag was presented by Major-General William N. Porter, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, and accepted by Harry M. Hooker, president of the company. Commander R. S. Smith, jr., U.S.N., presented the "E" pins, and these were accepted by Ralph Binkley, chairman of the Hooker Employees' Representation Association, assisted by George W. Stone, Joseph J. Bellegia, Julius Bellegia, and William Hayes, veteran employees. Mr. Hooker and Mr. Binkley pledged the continued all-out efforts of the company and its employees in the winning of the war.

A feature of the occasion was an exhibition of air, land, and amphibian war equipment tagged to show the roles of chemicals in its construction. The Hooker company entertained its guests at a buffet supper.

Alcohol Tax Rebate Gets Committee O.K.

—*Continued from page* 3

ternal Revenue and pay a fee of $100. This refund idea is not favored by the Treasury Department.

The committee has virtually completed its work on the new tax bill but will meet again early next week to put the finishing touches on the changes it has made in the measure and to reconsider some of its actions before sending it to the senate floor for passage.

More than a hundred changes, some minor and some of major importance, were made by the committee in the bill as it passed the house. Some of the more important changes made by the committee were:—

Imposed a 5 percent "victory" tax on gross incomes in excess of $624 a year, which is superimposed on all other income taxes.

Reduced the individual income tax dependency credit from $400 to $300, but allowed a credit for all medical expenses above 5 percent of income up to a limit of $2,500.

Provided for a 10 percent postwar rebate of corporation excess profits taxes; reduced the combined corporation income and surtax rate from 45 to 40 percent by cutting the surtax from 21 percent to 16 percent, and placed an over-all 80 percent limitation on corporation taxes.

Deleted the 5 percent tax on freight and express shipments proposed by the house.

Boosted the transportation tax to 15 percent on regular travel and to 20 percent on luxury travel.

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Obituaries

Dr. Hector R. Carveth

Dr. Hector Russell Carveth, former president of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., died September 17 from injuries suffered when a cement tank exploded while being tested at the winery of Chateau Gay, Ltd., in Lewiston, N. Y., of which he was president. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Born in Fort Hope, Ont., Dr. Carveth was a graduate of Toronto University and received his doctorate in chemistry at Cornell University in 1898. He was an instructor in chemistry at Cornell from 1900 to 1905. In 1906 he became works manager of the former Niagara Electro-Chemical Company, a subsidiary of Roessler & Hasslacher, and remained with the concern until R. & H. absorbed it in 1917.

When Dr. Carveth was placed in charge of all technical operations of R. & H. with the title of vice-president. In 1928 he became its president. He remained with the company a year after its absorption by du Pont and retired in 1932. Since then he devoted himself to private chemical research in the development of sodium.

Charles S. Littell

Charles Stuart Littell, who resigned as president of C. S. Littell & Co., wholesale druggist, this city, in 1925, died September 17 in his home in Cranford, N. J. He was eighty-nine years old.

Mr. Littell was born in New York city September 26, 1852. In 1869 he entered the drug trade as an errand boy for R. W. Robinson & Son. Later, upon the death of Mr. Robinson, he was made a partner in the firm. The company was incorporated in 1904 with F. M. Robinson as president and Mr. Littell as vice-president. He incorporated the company bearing his name in 1921. Mr. Littell was a member of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section ofthe New York Board of Trade and the National Wholesale Druggists Association, and served as vice-president of the latter group in 1913.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Edith Wolf Littel, and two daughters, Mrs. John Spear, of New York, and Mrs. Howard D. White, of Cranford.

G. L. Arthur, chemical analysis of fertlizer materials and allied products at Morehead, N. C., died unexpectedly of a heart attack last month.

Mrs Julia Smith Muth, widow of John C. Muth, who, until the time of his death about three years ago, was the head of Muth Bros. & Co., wholesale druggist, Baltimore, Md., died September 13.

Fred W. Souerbry, president of Keith Railway Equipment Company, supplier of tankcar service to the petroleum trade, Chicago, died suddenly in St. Louis September 14 of heart failure. He was sixty years of age.

Mark K. Solomom, founder and treasurer of the Sun Drug Company, Pittsburgh, died September 13. He was fifty-seven years of age.

John J. Zimmerman, president of the Excelsior Fire Clay Company, of Lisbon, Ohio, died September 12 in Beaver Lake, N. J. He was a former manager of the Robinson Clay Products Company of Canada and president of the Progressive Clay Company of New York.

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Agricultural Insecticides Ceilings Clarified

—*Continued from page* 5

ers were lower than the maximum price of the same seller to dealers. The maximums on sales to consumers are now brought into direct relationship with ceilings on sales to dealers in order to insure the free flow of these products to consumers as well as to dealers.

The amendment provides that a manufacturer or wholesaler selling insecticides and fungicides to consumers shall establish his maximum price by adding his typical differential for this class of sales to his maximum price to dealers. This differential, in dollars and cents, between his price to dealers and consumers is the one the seller observed during the month in which he delivered to consumers of the same class the largest quantity of a particular insecticide in the 12-month period ending March 31, 1942.

Manufacturers' ceilings on sales to dealers are still established under the General Maximum Price Regulation. However, contingencies are contained in the amendment that if further OPA investigation or practice demonstrates that manufacturers' maximums to dealers or wholesalers should be changed or rolled back, the change in the replacement cost to dealers or wholesalers shall be reflected in their ceiling prices at retail under regulation 144.

Sellers at retail who cannot determine the month of largest deliveries of a particular insecticide may use instead the month in the year ending March 31, 1942, of the largest deliveries of all agricultural insecticides and fungicides. If this method also cannot be applied, the seller then establishes his ceiling on the basis of the maximum price of his most closely competitive sellers.

Other changes provided by the amendment are as follows:—

1. Provisions originally contained in regulation No. 144, requiring the filing of elaborate and detailed statements with respect to sales, costs, etc., are eliminated, since OPA has determined that these impose a "burdensome and unnecessary accounting task on manufacturers, wholesalers and dealers." Remaining are the relevant paragraphs of the general regulation calling for preservation of records and the filing of pricing schedules with their War Price and Rationing Boards. Specific provision is also made for the preservation of records relating to costs and prices for the 12-month period ending last March 31.

2. The definition of the term "insecticides and fungicides" is changed to indicate clearly that it also applies to materials used in controlling insects on poultry and farm animals. These materials includes such items as dusts, spray materials, fumigants, poison baits and like commodities.

The amendment defines wholesaler as meaning a person other than a manufacturer who sells all or a part of the commodity being priced to a dealer. Dealer is a person other than a manufacturer or a wholesaler who sells at retail the commodity being priced.

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Price-Control for Labor Approached in Bills

—*Continued from page* 3

to stabilize wages and prices at August 15 levels. Departures may be made from this goal in the case of "gross inequities," however. Explaining the leeway, Senator Brown pointed out that some groups of employees entered into three-year wage contracts in 1939, when the cost of living was lower, and if such agreements were still in effect August 15, it would be unfair to stabilize these employees at the 1939 levels.

While the President is limited in his actions on farm prices to parity as a floor below which he may not go in fixing ceilings, the senator continued, this does not require that agricultural prices be brought up to parity in all cases. The general effect of this limitation would be to keep farm prices at about their present levels, since the average of these prices now is estimated at 101 percent of parity.

The August 15 date for stabilizing wages was chosen, he continued, because it coincides with government statistical periods. He said, however, that the date may later be changed to September 15 if the senate banking committee decided this was necessary. The President's control over wages and salaries would be broad enough to cover pay increases given volutarily by employers. They would not apply, however, to applications for wage increases now pending before the War Labor Board.

The measure also extends operation of the price control act for one year from June 30, 1943.

House on Different Task

Introduction of the resolution by Senator Brown was followed quickly by introduction of a bill in the house by Chairman Henry Steagall, of the banking and currency committee, which, however, differed in several major respects from the senate proposal. The Steagall bill was more to the liking of the farm organizations opposing the farm price ceiling movement of the President.

It would "authorize" but not "direct" the President to establish prices on agricultural products which will reflect not less than parity prices to producers. The bill also would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans on and to purchase nonbasic agricultural commodities, production of which should be expanded, and on basic agricultural commodities at 100 percent of parity.

And of equal importance, the Steagall bill provided for setting up a new formula for determining parity which would require that consideration be given to labor costs in farming. The effect of this provision would be to send the parity price of some commodities up to unreasonable heights, particularly in the case of cotton where 50 percent of the cost of production is labor.

Quick to recognize the inflationary aspects of this provision, Mr. Roosevelt dispatched letters to the chairman of both the senate and house committees urging that nothing be done at this time which would change the parity formula. He recalled his message of September 7 in which he said that use of the computations of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics made under the law as it now stands should be continued. Mr. Roosevelt advised the chairman that this was still his policy.

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Exterior Paints Specifications Revised

The Federal Specifications Board recently issued revisions of three emergency alternate specifications for exterior paints. The specifications concerned are E-TT-P-36a, for lead-zinc base paint; E-TT-P-101a, for titanium-zinc and titanium-zinc-lead base paint; and E-TT-P-156, for basic carbonate white lead paint. The changes restore pigmentation to that of the regular specifications, and specify the use of a vehicle consisting of equal parts by weight of raw linseed oil, heat-bodied linseed oil (Z4) and thinner. This corresponds to a saving of over 20 percent of linseed oil. Pigment contents have been reduced somewhat and a few minor changes have been made.

In addition to the above changes, it was also reported that Emergency Alternate Specifications have been issued on E-TT-P-86, for red lead paint; E-TT-P-115, for traffic paint; E-TT-A-468, for aluminum powder and paste; E-TT-P-791a, for putty; and E-TT-V-121a, for spar varnish.

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Rubber

Antioxidants for Rubber

(Continued from September 14 issue)

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Dibutylbenzidin
Dichloroetene
Dicresol thioether
Dihydroquinolins
Dihydroxyanisole
4:4'-Dihydroxydiphenyl thioether
2:2'-Dihydroxy(5:5'-ditertiary-butyl)diphenyl thioether
1:2-Dihydroxynaphthalene
1:4-Dihydroxynaphthalene
1:5-Dihydroxynaphthalene
1:7-Dihydroxynaphthalene
2:3-Dihydroxynaphthalene
Dimethyl-4'-allyloxydiphenylamine
2:2-Dimethylamino-4'-cinnamyloxydiphenylamine, cis and trans
Dimethylanilin
2:2-Dimethyl-2:3-dihydroperimidin
2:4-Dimethylphenylarsin oxide
Dinaphthylene dioxide
Dinaphthylene oxide
Dinitroresorcinol
Diorthotolylguanidin
Diorthotolylthiourea
Dipara-allyloxydiphenylamine
Diphenols
Diphenylamine
4-Diphenylamino-4'-allyloxydiphenylamine
Diphenylaminoethane
Diphenylchloroarsin
Diphenylmethyl-aluminum
Diphenylmethyl-bismuthin
Diphenylmethyl-cadmium
Diphenylmethyl-mercury
Diphenylmethyl-stibin
Diphenylmethyl-thallium
Diphenylmethyl-zinc
Dispensol
Ditolyl-mercury
Ditolyl-mercuryl sulphide
4-Ethyl-4'4allyloxydiphenylamine
Ethylbenzoylhydroquinone
Ethylbenzoylphoroglucinol
6:7-Ethylene-2:3-dihydroperimidin
Ethyloxyphenylparabutylamine
1:2-Ethylphenylaminoethane
Flectol A
Formanilin
Formylphenylhydrazin
Guaiacol
Heptylhydroquinone
Heptylphloroglucinol
Heptylpyrogallol
Heptylresorcinol
Hexamethylenetetramine
Hexylresorcinol
Hydroquinone
4-Hydroxy-2-ethyl-2-methyl-2:3-dihydroperimidin
Hydroxymethylanethol
4-Isocrotoxydi-1-naphthylamine
4-Isoprophenyl-4'-allyloxydiphenylamine
Maleic acid
4-Mercapto-4'-allyloxydiphenylamine
Mercury phenylacetate
Mesodibutylacridin
Mesodiethylacridin
Mesodimethylnaphthylacridin
Mesodiphenylacridin
Mesoditolylacridin
Mesomethylacridin
Metadibenzylaminophenol
Metasap base 532
Methylallyloxydiphenylamine
Methylcyclohexanol
Methylene dianilide
Methylformamide
Methyl-4-hydroxyphenylcarbamyldimethyl dithiocarbamate
Methylphenylamino-2 allyloxydiphenylamine
Methylphenylcarbamyldicyclohexyl dithiocarbamate
Methylvinylcarbinyloxydiphenylamine
Monobenzylparaaminophenol
Mono-substituted para-aminophenols
Naphthoxybenzylbutylamine
Naphthylalphapropylaluminum
Naphthylalphapropylbismuthin
Naphthylalphapropylthallium
Naphthylalphapropylzinc
Naphthyl-mercury iodide
Naphthyl-mercury sulphide
Nicotine pyrogallate
1:2-Nitrosonaphthol
1:4-Nitrosonaphthol
1:5-Nitrosonaphthol
1:8-Nitrosonaphthol
2:1-Nitrosonaphthol
5:2-Nitrosonapthylamine
ODE
Oleylhydroquinone
Oleylphloroglucinol
Oleylpyrocatechol
Oleylpyrogallol
Oleylresorcinol
Orthoallyloxydiphenylamine
Orthobenzylmethylaminophenol
Orthocresol
Orthodibenzylaminophenol
Orthophenylphenol
Orthotolylamine
Oxynone
Palmitylhydroquinone
Palmitylphloroglucinol
Palmitylpyrogallol
Palmitylresorcinol
Paraflux
Para-allyloxyphenylalphanaphthylnitrosamine
(Para-allyloxyanilino)-4'-allyloxydiphenylamine
Para-allyloxyphenylbetanaphthylnitrosamine
Para-allyloxydiphenylamine
Para-allyloxythiodiphenylamine
Para-alphabetabutenoxydiphenylamine
Para-aminomonomethylanilin
Parabenzilideneaminophenol
Parabenzylmethylaminophenol
Paracinnamylideneaminophenol
Paracresol
Paracyclohexylphenol
Paradibenzylaminophenol
Paradimethylaminophenylnaphthyl ether
Paradimethylaminophenylnaphthyl telluride
Paraethoxyphenylarsin oxide
Paraisocrotoxydiphenylamine
Paraisopropenoxyphenyl
Paramethylbenzylphenylcarbamyldimethyl dithiocarbamate
Paranitrosodimethylanilin
Paranitrosophenol
Paraorthochlorobenzylideneaminophenol
Paraparadi-isocrotoxydiphenylamine
Paraparadi-isocrotoxydiparaxenylamine
Paraparadiprophenoxydiphenylamine
Paraphenylamino-p'-allyloxydiphenylamine
Paraphenylenediamine
Parapropenoxydiphenylamine
Paratolyloxyphenylisopropylisopropylnitrosoamine
Paravinyloxydiphenylamine
Permalux
Phenol
Phenylacetyldydroquinone
4-Phenyl-4'-allyloxydiphenylamine
Phenylalphadecahydronaphthylamine
Phenylbetadecahydronaphthylamine
Phenylbetanaphthylamine
Phenyldecahydronaphthylamine
2-Phenyldecahydronaphthylamine
Phenyl-2:3-dihydroperimidin
Phenylethylcarbamyldimethyl dithiocrabamate
Phenylethylcarbamylpentamethylene dithiocarbamate
Phenylmethylcarbamyldimethyl dithiocarbamate
Phenylmethylcarbamylpentamethylene dithiocarbamate
Phthalimide
Piperidinpiperidyl dithiocarbamate
Prophenylguaethol
Propionylphloroglucinol
Propionylpyrogallol
Propionylresorcinol
Propylenephenol
Propylparaoxybenzoic acid
Pyrogallol
Pyrogallol dimethylether
Reaction product of acetone with—
(1) Amino-substituted-diaryl-thioether
(2) 4-Amino-3-methyldiphenyl thioether
(3) 4-Amino-4'-methyldiphenyl thioether
(4) 4-Aminophenyl-betanaphthyl thioether
(5) Para-aminodiphenyl thioether
Reaction product of alphapinene with—
(1) Amyl-secondary-amine
(2) Diphenylamine

(To be continued)

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Today, the alkaloid manufacturing laboratory of S. B. Penick & Company is manufacturing a sufficient quantity to satisfy military and civilian needs, as they arise, of a quality well within the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia.

From stocks of raw material in hand, it is safe to prophesy that there is little likelihood of a further scarcity for some time to come.

Number 5 of a series of advertisements on how S. B. PENICK & COMPANY is helping to avert shortages in important plant alkaloids which hitherto were imported from Europe.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Jalap Prices Dip Sharply—French Marjoram Soars—Large Stocks of Celery Seed Break Quotations — Dalmatian Sage Values Collapse—Cassia Irregular

Outstanding in the market for botanical drugs in the closing hours of the previous week was the act of the Office of Price Administration whereby it removed pickers, growers, diggers, and gatherers of such botanical drugs as digitalis, cascara sagrada bark, and hydrastis root from the restrictions of the General Maximum Price Regulation in their sales and deliveries. The OPA says that the exemption should not mean higher prices to consumers since prices charged by dealers in these botanical drugs and prices of pharmaceutical preparations made from them are subject to control.

On the side of price advances, French margarin climbed sharply when sales were confirmed out of the very small stock still available here. Chilean herb reacted upward slightly. Gold of pleasure seed jumped when demand revealed normal sources to be holding subnormal stocks. West Indian mace was raised to a considerable higher price basis and some thought the period of depression was at an end. West Indian nutmegs followed the mace nicely—a sort of mother-and-son relationship and movement. Thin quill Batavia cassia rose abruptly when demand stressed the smallness of spot stocks.

Among prominent price declines were:—Jalap root, under sharp competition. French thyme, which had not appeared in trading for some time past; celery seed from India, the stock of which was huge and the sales outlet for which was as a pin's point; No. 1 regular and shortstick Batavia cassia, which materials subject to sufficient competition to drop prices some; Cyprus laurel leaves, then broke abruptly under pressure, and Dalmatian sage, the price decline in which was sensational.

Balsams

Copaiba. — Firm. More activity. Small lot orders more numerous.

Peru.—Business light. Mainly hand-to-mouth. Steady to firm undertones.

Vanilla Beans

A British invasion column cutting across the Island of Madagascar toward its capital city of Tananarive with the evident intention of ending the Vichy French control of the strategic island may be the solution of what to do about vanilla beans—or, more properly, the lack of them.

The picture seems thus: Several months ago, the British seized the naval base of Diego Suarez on the northern tip of the island. The action at that time seemed to hold promise of ultimate release of vanilla stored on the island but to that time virtually unshipable because of the British blockade.

Months passed without vanilla pouring out in a flood, and it was ultimately said that Diego Suarez in the hands of the British did not give them control of the stored vanilla. Coupled with this was the further fact that insurance companies took a stand on war-risk which gave potential importers but limited protection and left a wide cravasse of possible—even probable—loss to the importer if shipments did not arrive here.

Now comes the British offensive aimed at control of the whole island. If they succeed—and why should they not, considering the almost total lack of military opposition and the French troops have rejected armistice terms?—hope for eventual resumption of shipments of vanilla beans rise since the stored stocks would be totally in the hands of a power friendly to the United States.

There remains the question of transport to this country. Two factors are still indeterminate. Will naval protection be sufficient to assure arrival of steamers on these shores? And will the insurance companies consider reasonableness as a substitute for arbitrary pronouncements? We shall see.

Price Changes

Advanced

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, 6c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, ¼c. per lb.
Gold of pleasure seed, 3c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 5c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, 64c. per lb.
Chilean, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 8c. per lb.
Pimento, ¼c. per lb.
Rapeseed, domestic, 1¾c. per lb.
Thyme, French, 6c. per lb.

Reduced

Allspice, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 4½c. per lb.
afloat, 5c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1 regular, 3c. per lb.
shortstick, 8c. per lb.
China, select rolls, 2c. per lb.
Jalap, whole, 17c. per lb.
powdered, 16c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, 12c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Calif. brown, good, 1c. per lb.
fair, ½c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, extra fancy, 5c. per lb.
medium, 4c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, $1 per lb.
Cyprus, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week,	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
267.5	268.8	276.9	278.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Barks

Angostura.—No pickup in demand. Market dull. Stocks substantial in dealers' and consignment agents' hands.

Barberry.—Quoted but backed by very little generally distributed stocks. Virtually nominal market.

Black Haw.—Fundamentally steady to firm. Collection not overly satisfactory. No surplus supply likely. Prices well maintained.

Canella Alba.—Quoted on steady price basis. Demand mainly of jobbing description.

Cascara Sagrada.—Relieved of price control under the General Maximun. Price Regulation as affecting collectors in primary market.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—Limited stocks in strong hands. No chance for normal primary market replacement shipments.

Vanilla.—Light dawns over Madagascar as British move to complete military occupation of whole island. Occupation would open export possibilities. Successful movement of stored vanilla to United States de-

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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OF HOPKINS' ANALYZED, HIGH STANDARD
CRUDE DRUGS

The earth contributes and J. L. Hopkins & Company distributes every foreign and domestic botanical drug for which there is any commercial demand. A few of the many botanical drugs, ready for prompt or contract shipment from our New York City warehouses and mills, follow:

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✓ BENZOIN GUM
✓ BUCHU
✓ CELERY SEED
✓ CHAMOMILES
✓ CINCHONA BARK
✓ COCILLANA
✓ CORIANDER
✓ CORN SILK
✓ DANDELION
✓ ERGOT
✓ FENNEL SEED
✓ FOENUGREEK
✓ GENTIAN ROOT
✓ GINGER
✓ GUM ARABIC (all kinds)
✓ HENBANE
✓ HOREHOUND
✓ IPECAC
✓ IRISH MOSS
✓ JUNIPER BERRIES
✓ KOLA NUTS
✓ LAUREL LEAVES
✓ LAVENDER FLOWERS
✓ MARJORAM
✓ OLIBANUM GUM
✓ ORANGE PEEL
✓ PAPAIN
✓ PEPPERMINT
✓ PSYLLIUM SEED
✓ QUINCE SEED
✓ RHUBARB ROOT
✓ ROSEMARY
✓ SAGE
✓ SARSAPARILLA
✓ SENNA LEAVES & PODS
✓ STRAMONIUM
✓ STROPHANTHUS SEED
✓ UVA URSI
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HERBA HERNIARIAE
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
MAHUANG, Chinese
MALEFERN ROOT
MARJORAM LEAVES
OAK MOSS
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PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
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pendent on either good luck riding aboard freighters, or on available naval protection enroute. Attitude of insurance companies on insuring shipments might have controlling influence on actual despatch of vanilla made available.

Berries

Buckthorn.—Quoted but not generally available on spot. Arrivals from Russia unlikely.

Cubeb.—Firm to stronger undertones as consumption steadily cuts unsold warehoused stocks in United States.

Flowers

Arnica.—Goods obtained from South America relieved drastic shortage. Present prices steadier, following decline.

Chamomile.—More or less steady export from Argentina needed to assure consumers continuing supply despite fair size of present spot stocks.

Clover Tops.—National stocks in fair shape, though not excessive. Current quotations show marked degree of stability. Demand moderate.

Pyrethrum.—Uncertainty of continuation of shipments from British East Africa constant influence on close control of stocks, flowers and concentrates, already here. Domestic cultivation no general benefit to domestic consumers.

Saffron.—Spanish flowers weak. Lack of demand and presence of substantial stocks in hands of more or less anxious sellers.

Gums

Arabic.—Undercurrent is easier. Stocks increase. Prices down to 16c. per pound. Far East war trend adverse. Total stoppage of shipments possible. Spot stocks good.

Camphor.—Supplies none too sufficient. Tablet reserves narrow. Most offerings made on powdered material. Every effort made by domestic synthetic manufacturers to cope with present and later needs.

Karaya.—Current business is very fair. Sellers show no easement of prices. Maintenance of values general. Sea route still open to primary market. Events of next three months may settle fate of continuing exports.

Sandarac.—Spot stocks still on conservative side. Improvement in supply possible.

Tragacanth.—Demand fairly steady. Prices definitely show strength. Near East war events contribute naught but strength to general situation. Sellers reflect situation by showing substantial reserve now.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Quiet. Moderately easy as stocks continue to gain size from collection domestic material.

Buchu.—Firm. Sellers with moderate activity. Nothing at source to suggest substantial easing of prices on replacement material.

Henna.—Near East war situation impigning on probable and possible future shipments from primary market. Present reserves very good here. Jap conquest of India would give command of Indian ocean to Japs. German success at Suez would hit direct on primary market. Watch it.

Laurel.—Cyprus material breaks to 40c. to 42c. per pound. Lack of sustained call could weaken prices further, says the trade.

Marjoram.—French material soars to $1.10 to $1.15 per pound with only crumbs of stocks being available. Chilean rises to 52c. to 53c.

Sage.—The California item goes well with domestic buyers for distribution. Substantial quantities sold to middlewest distributors. Dalmatian in spectacular break to $1 per pound as goods appear and sell. Cyprus item down to 33c. to 34c.

Stramonium.—Plentiful stocks in Argentina. Fair holdings here. Real shortage could be relieved by domestic collection—at a price certain to be relatively high. "Grows here in everything but concrete."

Miscellaneous

Dragon's Blood.—Some still available. Not much. Almost nominal locally.

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A Coloring and Condimental Sold In American Commerce Today

Ergot.—Apparently steady. Believed real needs of nation well protected at present. Current activity restricted.

Lycopodium.—The domestic collection available from local dealers at $7.50 to $8 per pound.

Nux Vomica.—Definitely strong. Sellers reserved. Manufacturing consumers not overly stocked with goods. Conserve every pound in store.

Quassia.—Virtually museum price now. Stocks exhausted. Substitutes get the right of way.

Roots

Belladonna.—Holding steady but not available in more than limited spot quantities. Plenty of root in the fields where domestic cultivation took place this year.

Burdock.—Quiet. Stocked moderately. Probably sufficiently unless demand should expand sharply.

Cube.—Sale completely controlled in the interest of national needs springing from the war.

Derris.—New sources of rotenone being sought and experimented with. Derris stock under complete control of a conservation sort.

Jalap.—Reported lower at 45c. to 62c. per pound for whole, and 52c. to 53c. for powdered material.

Mandrake.—Prices holding steady following late decline. Collectors clear of GMPR price control.

Senega.—Quiet. Signs of more competition in fairly dull market. Consuming outlets clipped by the war. Especially export trade.

Seeds

Cardamom.—No further price recession. Still some price unsettlement.

Celery.—Stocks pile up. Consuming channels dammed-up. Result? Price weakness of pronounced caliber. India seed, spot, 30½c. to 31½c. per pound, and make a bid. Afloat, 30c. to 31c.

Fenugreek.—A fraction higher at 8½c. to 9c. per pound without much reason being given for the rise.

Gold of Pleasure.—Advanced at 28c. to 29c. per pound with stocks reported on short side for moment.

Mustard.—California brown down. Good quality, 16c. to 16½c. per pound; fair, 14½c. to 15c. Good reports on crop condition in Montana yellow. Experimental plots of brown seed in Washington in good shape.

Rape.—Domestic, August-September deliveries, advanced to 9¾c. to 10¼c. per pound. Above parity with Argentine seed.

Spices

Allspice.—Mexican article prices trimmed to 26c. to 26½c. per pound.

Cassia.—Batavia spice subject to considerable price shifting. Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, higher at 90c. to 92c. per pound; No. 1 regular, down to 80c. to 82c.; shortstick, down to 75c. to 78c. China select rolls, down to 68c. to 70c. All thin Saigon, higher at 90c. to 95c.

Cinnamon.—No. 2 Ceylon advanced to 63c. to 64c. per pound.

Mace.—West Indian advanced to 90c. to 92c. per pound. Less offered.

Nutmeg.—West Indian sharply higher at 45c. to 46c. per pound. Sellers reserved.

Paprika.—Sole change comes in Spanish extra fancy. Sharp price drop to 46½c. to 47c. Medium down to 45c. to 46c. Stocks press.

Pepper.—All values hold steady. Trading inactive. Future transactions at low point.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from September 14 to September 18, inclusive, comprised 3 contracts of record. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound		
	High.	Low.	Close.
September	...	...	6.41@ 6.52
October	6.46	6.46	6.45@ 6.50

Pimento.—Advanced a wee fraction to 31½c. to 32c. per pound. Still apparently showing effect of government control in Jamaica.

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Chicago Rubber Group To Meet October 16

The Chicago Rubber Group will meet in the Bismarck hotel, Chicago, October 16. Dr. I. Drogin, director of research for the United Carbon Company, will present a paper, "A Study of Carbon Black in Natural and Synthetic Rubbers."

A.C.S. Meeting Report

—*Continued from page* 39

The division of paint, varnish, and plastics chemistry has an enrolled membership of 465

Ind.-Eng. Division Elects

The A.C.S. division of industrial and engineering chemistry elected the following officers:—

Chairman, Prof. R. Norris Shreve, of Purdue University.

Vice-chairman, T. H. Chilton, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

Secretary-treasurer (re-elected), Whitney Weinrich, of the Gulf Research & Development Company.

This division will hold a symposium on "The Application of Kinetics to Design and Operation of Chemical Engineering Equipment" December 28 and 29 in the Palmer House, Chicago, in conjunction with the chemical engineering department of the University of Illinois.

Alcohol by Washing

A selective solvent method of recovering alcohol from weak fermentation solutions was described by Dr. D. F. Othmer and Dr. R. L. Ratcliffe, of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. This method, claimed to effect substantial savings in equipment and operating costs in producing alcohol, consists in washing out the alcohol from the watery fermentation liquor with the coexistent fusel oil which does not mix with water, but does mix with alcohol and has the power of taking the alcohol away from the water. The alcohol may then be readily separated from the oil, and the whole process requires only about one-third as much heat as the distilling process.

Many sources of dilute alcohol would be made available by this process, the authors declared, such as many agricultural waste materials, wood waste, and liquors which are a nuisance to paper mills. The solutions coming from all these sources cannot be utilized practically where they now are made, and they are not made where they should be made because the cost of distilling the alcohol is too great.

The paper described the experimental work for comparing the heat costs of the old operation of distilling and the new method. It gave the results of the studies of the heat savings, and experimental verification of the advantages of the process. A previous paper had described the process but did not provide experimental confirmation.

Schooling in Plastics

Pointing out that new wartime uses of plastics and their employment in plants not familiar with such materials created a shortage of experienced workers, J. W. Richard, of the Rohm & Hass Company, and Arthur Rose, of the Pennsylvania Ordnance Works, said that Pennsylvania State College Extension, is meeting this problem with theoretical and practical instruction, adjusted to local needs.

One hundred hours of instruction are given at Pennsylvania State College Extension, about half of which is laboratory work to give students first-hand acquaintance with the materials under discussion. Details were settled upon after consultation with chemists from several industries producing plastics.

Discussion of the chemistry of each plastic studied involved raw materials, chemistry of its manufacture, structure of the polymerized form, method of manufacture, classification, composition of typical molding powers, dyes and pigments used, and physical and chemical properties. Molding technic involved brief description of the various types of molding presses such as compression, injection, and extrusion machines, and methods of handling these presses. It included some information on die and mold design. Brief descriptions were given of the various machines, other than molding presses, used in a molding plant. Finally, the instructors gave some information on the problems involved in estimating prices and choosing materials for a particular job as it might come to a typical molding plant.

Petroleum Cresols

A contribution to the chemistry of petroleum with synthesis of alkylated cresols was made by Dr. Whitney Weinrich, of the Gulf Research & Development Company. It summed up as follows:—

Chemicals from petroleum have in recent months attracted considerable attention, not only from scientists, but also from the public in general, because of the increasingly important part which they are playing by contributing to the production of synthetic rubber, TNT, aviation gasoline, and numerous other essentials for the war effort. In addition to such spectacular products as butadiene, styrene, toluol, and aviation alkylate, the petroleum industry has synthesized numerous other products which are of considerable importance to both our war effort and normal economic system.

In our age of swift-running machines of all types, lubricants which can stand up under severe conditions have become an absolute necessity. One of the evils confronting regular petroleum lubricants under these conditions is accelerated reaction with the oxygen in the air, causing the formation of gummy substances in the lubricants which then coat the metals they contact, decompose, and "gum up the works." Numerous chemicals have been devised to inhibit these reactions, and among these chemicals it has been found that the reaction products of cresylic acids possess certain chemical structures which give them an ever-widening field of usefulness for such purposes as this.

The development of facilities to produce these substances involved many interesting chemical engineering problems. Early production was of a small-scale, batch-at-a-time nature, carried out in a tank containing cooling coils in which the "cresols" were rapidly circulated by a pump while isobutylene derived from one of the butyl alcohols was fed in, sulphuric acid being used to catalyze the reaction. The next development step involved towers packed with carding teeth (used to effect closer contact between the reacting materials), the liquid cresols descending through the tower, reacting with the rising cracked refinery gases, and being withdrawn as "alkylated" products at the bottom. A final experiment involved the use of "bubble-cap" towers, it being found that these did a better job than the packed towers and were more adaptable to commercial operation.

By use of data gathered from these stages of development, a unit producing thousands of pounds of the trialkylated phenols a day was constructed. Its operation involves numerous phases of technical interest and affords good examples of the type of problems which must be met in completely transferring the production of petroleum chemicals from the "test-tube" to full-plant scale.

Stabilization of Fats

To the symposium on food preservation, Dr. H. S. Mitchell and Dr. H. C. Black, of the research laboratories of Swift & Co., contributed the following commentary on the stabilization of fats and fatty acids:—

During storage fats, and foods which contain them, undergo certain changes resulting in rancidity. Little is known as to what actually takes place, except that oxygen of the air is absorbed and reacts with the fats. The fats first lose their natural flavor, then take on mildly objectionable flavors and odors which finally become strong and disagreeable, and the fats or fatty foods become unfit for human consumption. Much loss thus occurs. We can ill afford to tolerate such loss, especially at present.

The time required for these changes to take place varies with the type of fat and with the conditions of storage. Fats in their natural conditions resist the changes almost indefinitely, but the processing required to produce edible fats acceptable to present-day consumers removes certain natural agents known as antioxidants, which protect them from attack by oxygen with resultant deterioration. Exposure of the fats to heat, light, and metals speeds up rancidity.

The logical means of preventing rancidity is either protection from oxygen, as exemplified by vacuum packing, or by the use of antioxidants. The former involves considerable difficulty and expense, and does not find application in a wide variety of food products. Much effort has been expended in the search for antioxidants. Material naturally occurring with food products have received the most attention for the stabilization of fatty foods, since such substances are unlikely to have toxic effects. Several such substances are used with varying degrees of success.

One antioxidant, not occurring with food materials, has proved to be an effective and practical antioxidant for meats and meat food fats. It is gum guaiac—the juice of a tree which grows in Central America and the West Indies. Very extensive tests have proved it to be entirely innocuous physiologically. It has been used for two years, in quantities of less than 1/10 of 1 percent, in the production of a highly processed (bland) lard, which has high resistance to rancidity and all the excellent nutritional properties of this fat.

Gum guaiac has a probable further application in the manufacture of dehydrated foods. The present nonavailability of tinware for food packaging has resulted in the introduction of dried foods. Also, scarcity of shipping space has made necessary the dehydration of meats for shipment abroad and for concentrated army rations. Only one-tenth of the shipping space is required to transport meat in this form that was needed for shipping meat in World War I. The fats in these dehydrated meats tend to turn rancid, thus harming the quality of the products. Tests now under way show that some increased keeping quality is imparted to beef by guaiac and that the storage life of dehydrated pork is increased very markedly.

Another application of gum guaiac is the stabilization of paper packaging materials for fats and fatty foods. This takes on an added importance during the present shortage of metals for food packages. Fats soak into the paper packages and quickly turn rancid. The gum can be incorporated into the paper and wax coatings of certain paper containers, thus retarding the onset of rancidity in them. Lard and shortening cartons are being stabilized at present, and tests are under way on packages for meats, poultry and dairy products.

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Kaplan Customs Bureau Laboratory in Baltimore

OPD Washington Bureau

Morris Kaplan, who has been assistant to the chief of the Divison of Laboratories, Bureau of Customs, for several years became chief chemist of the customs laboratory in Baltimore, Md., September 16, the bureau announced. At the same time E. P. Kenney, chemist in the Baltimore customs laboratory was promoted to the position of assistant to the chief, division of laboratories, in this city. Joseph O. Broussard of the Honolulu customs laboratory was transferred to the Baltimore customs laboratory.

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Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice
Reported useful as—
Nerve tonic
Reported useful in treating —
Nervous conditions
Neurasthenia (foreign practice)

Calcium Stearate

(Additional uses — supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Cement

Aid in grinding—
Clinker Portland cement
Hydraulic cement Slag
Natural cement
Decreaser of—
Caking or gumming of grinding surfaces
Increaser of
Plasticity Waterproofness
Workability
Reducer of—
Water requirement in the mix
Surfacing agent for improving—
Waterproofness

Ceramic

Coloring and lustering agent for—
Chinaware Pottery
Porcelain

Cosmetic

Absorbent and filler in—
Face creams
Foot powders
Hand creams
Perspiration preparations
Talcum powders

Insecticide

Suspending agent for—
Compositions used in treating ponds, streams, marshes, and the like to destroy mosquito larvae

Lubricant

Base in—
Lubricants and greases

Metal-Working

Lubricant in—
Wire-drawing
Promoter of—
Die life
Smoothness and brightness of wires

Miscellaneous

Bodying agent for various purposes
Thickener for various purposes

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Bodying agent in—
Sanding sealers
Filler in—
Sanding sealers
Flatting agent in—
Varnishes and lacquers
Hiding agent in—
Sanding sealers

Plastics

Improver of—
External lubrication of molds
Internal lubrication for molding powders used in making synthetic plastics
Plasticizer for—
Molding powders used in making synthetic plastics

Rubber

Lubricating agent for—
Molds

Stone

Aid in grinding—
Artificial stone aggregates
Masonry Stone
Decreaser of—
Caking or gumming of grinding surfaces
Increaser of—
Plasticity Workability
Waterproofness
Reducer of—
Water requirement in the mix of artificial stone
Surfacing agent for improving—
Waterproofness

Woodworking

Lubricant for—
Wood screws

Castor Oil, Dehydrated

Automotive

Suggested as substitute for tung oil in making—
Brake linings Gaskets

Building Construction

Suggested as substitute for tung oil in making—
Waterproofing compositions on concrete, stucco, masonry, and other porous building materials

Electrical

Suggested as substitute for tung oil in making—
Insulating compounds for electrical generators, cables, and wires

Leather

Suggested as substitute for tung oil in making—
Waterproofing agents for leather

Linoleum and Oilcloth

Suggested as substitute for tung oil in making—
Linoleum Oilcloth

Mechanical

Suggested as substitute for tung oil in making—
Gaskets for steampipes, pumps, engines

Miscellaneous

Suggested as substitute for tung oil in making—
Impregnating agents used in ship caulking
Linings for metal containers used in the food industry
Raincoats
Waterproofing agents and coatings

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Substitute and supplement for—
Tung oil
Vegetable oil product offering following properties—
Castor oil from which about 5 percent of the chemically combined water has been removed
Dries rapidly to form a water-resistant, nonyellowing film
Drying properties resemble, in a lesser degree, those of tung oil; it dries more slowly and the resulting films are less resistant to water
Excels tung oil in nonyellowing properties
Has disadvantage in the development of aftertack
Drying oil useful in—
Enamels in white and various light shades
Japans
Paints and varnishes
Protective coatings
Wrinkle finishes

Sillimanite

(Natural silicate of aluminum)

Refractory

Raw material in making—
Refractories

Sodium Sulphosuccinate Diamylester

Adhesives

Wetting agent in various adhesive preparations

Chemical

Wetting agent in making—
Emulsions of various chemicals
Textile lubricants
Wetting agent offering the following properties—
Decomposed by strong bases
Extremely soluble in nonpolar organic solvents
Moderately stable in acid solutions and in mild alkalies
Nonvolatile
Practically odorless
Readily soluble in polar organic solvents
Resistant to precipitation by hard waters
Soluble in water at room temperature up to the following concentration: 40 grams per 100 milliliters of water

Cosmetic

Wetting agent in—
Creams, hand lotions, and the like

Disinfectant

Wetting agent in—
Disinfecting compositions
Germicidal compositions

Dry Cleaning

Wetting agent in—
Dry-cleaning solutions

Dye

Wetting agent in various processes

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Wetting agent in—
Boring oils
Cutting oils
Drilling oils
Greasing compositions
Lubricating compositions
Sulphonated oils
Wire-drawing oils
Wax preparations

Firefighting

Wetting agent in—
Solution for exstinguishing brush fires

Ink

Wetting agent in—
Printing inks
Writing inks

Insecticide and Fungicide

Wetting agent in—
Fungicidal compositions
Horticultural sprays
Insecticidal compositions

Leather

Wetting agent in—
Dressing compositions
Fat-liquoring compositions
Finishing compositions
Soaking compositions
Softening compositions
Tanning compositions
Waterproofing compositions

Metallurgical

Wetting agent in—
Metalplating processes
Metal-cleaning baths
Scouring agents for metals
Solvent-degreasing processes

Miscellaneous

Modifier of—
Surface tension of liquids in various products and processes
Wetting agent in—
Beerglass coasters
Cleaning compositions for windows, glassware, rugs, upholstery
Embalming fluids
Ink removers
Polishing compositions for furniture, automobiles, metals, wood, glass, shoes, and other articles
Soldering fluxes
Various processes involving aqueous solutions, such as soaking, washing, impregnating, penetrating, wetting
Wallpaper removers
Waterproofing compositions
Water sprays for dust settling
Softening agent for—
Fibers

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Wetting agent in—
Lacquers Varnishes
Paints Pigment manufacture

Paper

Wetting agent in—
Beater operations
Dye liquors
Felt conditioning
Felt-cleaning agents
Sizing compositions
Waterproofing compositions
Waxing compositions

Petroleum

Wetting agent in—
Acid treatment of oilwells
Cutting oils
Mineral oils compositions
Pitch compositions
Tar compositions

Pharmaceutical

Suggested as wetting agent in—
Oral antiseptics

Photographic

Wetting agent in—
Blueprint processes
Photographic processes

Rubber

Wetting agent in—
Cements

Soap

Wetting agent in—
Detergent compositions
Textile soaps

Textile

Bleaching

Wetting agent in—
Bleaching baths

Dyeing

Wetting agent in—
Dye baths

Finishing

Wetting agent in—
Coating compositions
Scouring compositions
Sizing compositions
Washing compositions
Waterproofing compositions
Waxing compositions

Manufacturing

Softening agent for—
Fibers
Wetting agent in—
Bowking baths
Carbonizing baths
Degreasing compositions
Degumming and boiling-off baths
Fulling baths
Kier-boiling baths
Mercerizing baths
Oiling compositions
Soaking baths
Spinning compositions

Printing

Wetting agent in—
Printing pastes

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

British Occupation of Madagascar May Bring Resumption of Essential Oil Shipments—WPB Clamps Down on Use of Drums—Some Dealers Shade Aromatics

The past week in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals proved to be one of no singular eventfulness. Steady undertones were the rule. Prices showed considerable strength considering the fact that demand was still somewhat labored and built from a not very substantial consumer requirement at this time. Consumers were still living on their "fat"—namely, stored raw materials bought to circumvent scarcities that were certain once the war became world-wide.

Of importance to many was the War Production Board limitation order concerning the use of drums. While the list of materials which may not be packed in drums sixty days after September 14 contained no essential oils, the order did point the definite trend to confine the use of drums to purposes connected with prosecution of the war.

Of immediate importance to essential oil dealers was the determination of the British totally to extinguish Vichy French control of the island of Madagascar. With prospects being good for the whole island being controlled by a nation favorable to the United States, the British venture at once raised the hope that ultimately the oils of Madagascar—ylang ylang, lemongrass, palmarosa, and clove—once more will be exported to this country. That desired event was far from being a certainty.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Market somewhat narrower. Still firm with stocks on moderate side.

Amber.—Limited spot holdings. Limited spot demand. Still more limited inquiry.

Angelica.—High, strong prices for little oil still available. Nothing heard of possible production from domestic raw material.

Anise.—Undertones easy. Market competetive. New stocks difficult to obtain from original primary market.

Apricot Kernel.—Holding firm under fair to moderate request.

Bay.—Steady to firm in all markets. Current spot demand fair.

Bergamot.—Oil from South America available. Reception here not overly enthusiastic.

Birchtar.—Reported some stuff left Russia recently. Unconfirmed. Would find market here ready for new goods.

Bois de Rose.—Quiet but very steady locally. Number of offerings of oil for import seems larger.

Cajeput.—Limited stocks in strong hands. Sellers reserved. Replenishment doubtful.

Calamus.—None known to be available on the spot.

Cananga.—Few have any. Those with stocks sell sparingly. Firm undertone.

Caraway.—Not totally extinct on spot, but moving in that direction. Quotations about nominal.

Cassia.—Quiet. Not much in store locally. Consumers work on warehoused material.

Cedarleaf.—Quiet. No lower. Tendency still emphasized by more active local competition of late.

Cedarwood.—More competition fails to bring lower prices.

Celery.—Token stocks still exist. Mainly very small, isolated holdings. Few firm offerings.

Citronella.—Firm to strong position on Java oil held in small lots. Fair stock of Ceylon oil held here. Prices steadier.

Clove.—No relaxation of market strength. Demand good. Sellers reserved.

Coriander.—Strong and very scarce. Little demand current now.

Dill.—More stability noted. Price decline checked. Demand small.

Eucalyptus.—Steadier on basis of recent decline following replenishment of spot stocks. Demand steady but in moderate volume.

Geranium.—Stocks on hand-to-mouth basis. Eventually, British action in South Atlantic may bring island of Reunion under United Nations control. Might precede resumption of oil shipments. Doubtful.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Hydroxycitronellal, $1 per lb.
Methyl benzoate, 40c. per lb.
Thymol, dealers, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
283.0	283.0	287.5	224.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Madagascar Oils

As this is written, a British three-pronged army has driven across the island of Madagascar bent on capturing the capital of Tananerive, totally to eliminate Vichy French control of the island. Military necessity required that British control the entire French colonial possession.

And as this is written, plenipotentiaries of the British and the French have met to discuss the terms under which the few French defenders may "cease fighting with honor," and the British terms have been rejected. The British army stands within 120 miles of the capital.

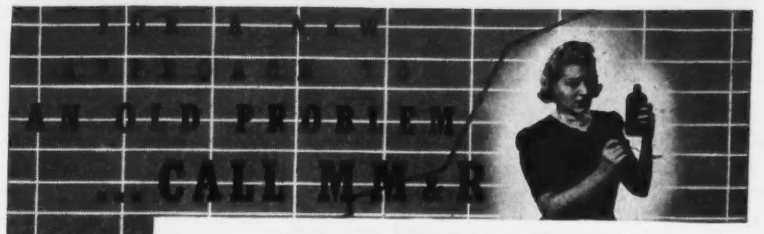
And also as this is written, essential oil dealers here are thinking in terms of commerce and not military necessity. Madgascar produces ylang ylang, lemongrass, palmarosa and clove oils, and also vanilla beans. With the exception of virtually one shipment, all transport of this merchandise ended months and months ago. The result is a spot market almost totally bare now and reasonably hungry for supplies.

But will British control of the whole island bring resumption of shipments? Military considerations cast a rather deep shadow over such an event. Can convoys for merchants be arranged? The advisability of using naval craft to convoy the almost totally "un-war" produce of Madagascar would surely be raised by the navy.

Quite as important would be the attitude of insurance companys in writing war-risk insurance. Will they change their present almost prohibitive requirements? Finally, what merchant ships can be diverted to Madagascar?

Madagascar in British hands does not assure a flow of oils and vanilla to the United States.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9



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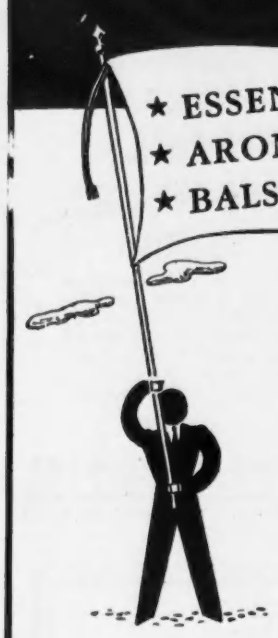

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Ginger. — Steady following recent declines. Fair movement last week. Sturdy undertone developing. No weakness in raw material.

Juniper.—Very good quality domestic oil offered locally in quantities meeting current volume of demand.

Lemon.—Firm. Recent shading of spot prices disappears. Values maintained well by steady, sustained consumption.

Lemongrass. — Plentiful supplies keep market easy. All taughtness relieved by replenishment of stocks.

Lime.—Strong. Reasonably active within limits set by conservative supplies.

Nutmeg. — Firm undertones. Consumption sustained at good levels. Prices free from any tendency toward shading.

Orange.—Price shading on Brazilian oil reported. Offers at $1.90 per pound rumored. Florida oil more competitive, too. California oil stands firm as Alcatraz. Demand fair.

Palmarosa. — British conquest of Madagascar may bring resumption of exports. "May" is the right word. Absolutely no certainty of that desirable event.

Peppermint.—Middlewestern dealer about to market "concentrated peppermint oil." Product described by Office of Price Administration as a quality of oil resulting from removal of at least 25 percent of terpenes and non-menthol elements. Produced by redistillation in vacuum of natural oil. Formula for determination of GMPR price laid down.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ethyl Formate. — Business good. Prices firm. No competition.

Ethyl Salicylate.—Fairly broad jobbing market at steady prices.

Eugenol.—Very firm, based on utter lack of weakness or competition in raw material market.

Geranyl Acetate. — Dealers report business at $3.50 per pound in firm market.

Heliotropine.—Ceilings high as $6.50 per pound in effect.

Hydroxycitronellal. — Good stocks available in some quarters. Poor in others. Firsthands around $7.50 per pound. Ceilings high as $9 noted. One dealer named $6.50.

Linalool.—Many report lack of supplies. Some report ceiling at upwards of $8.50 per pound.

Methyl Anthranilate. — Imported "style" quoted at $2.65 per pound. Domestic goods of excellent quality minimum at $2.20.

Methyl Benzoate.—Lower on minimum of 70c. per pound. Quiet.

Safrol.—Scarce and strong at minimum $2.50 per pound.

Thymol.—Coaltar product delivered in fair quantities to normal manufacturing consumers. Resale down tc $2.75 per pound.

- - - —V- - - —

Liquid Carbonic Buys Cheney

Liquid Carbonic Company, Chicago, has acquired for cash the Cheney Chemicals Company, Cleveland. The Cheney company, to be operated as a wholly owned subsidiary under the supervision of the Wall Chemicals Division of Liquid Carbonia, manufacturer nitrous oxide, ethylene and medicinal gases.

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Petroleum Products

Growing Tightness of Naphthas, Especially Aromatics and Lighter Hydrocarbons, Intensifying Strength of Refinery Markets —Coupon Rationing of Fuel Oil Decreed for 30 States

A further tightening of immediately available supplies of aromatic and other naphthas, including the entire list of solvents and diluents, lighter hydrocarbons, paraffins and numerous other so-called petroleum chemicals, and increasing difficulties experienced in moving these products from refineries by rail in the Southwest and other Western areas, resulting from the diversion of tankcars from their erstwhile routes, have constituted the principal developments in the market for petroleum products within the past week. With the additional attrition of stocks on hand and in process of refinement, prices of these products are being even more strongly held than hitherto and would undoubtedly mount to much higher levels, if they were not restrained from such soarings by their ceiling limits. Despite the enforced reduction of gasoline consumption along the Atlantic seaboard, stocks of gasoline in the refinery regions have also been lowered to ebb-tide proportions and, in the Southwest, prices for this product have been marked up one-eight to three-eights cent per gallon, whenever they had not previously attained individual refiners' ceilings. Similarly, there have been upward revisions of prices for kerosene, amounting to a quarter to three-eights of a cent per gallon in the Arkansas and Oklahoma-Texas areas.

In the fuel oil industry the outstanding development of the week has been the announcement by WPB chairman Donald M. Nelson that, effective October 1, this petroleum derivative will be subject to coupon rationing in thirty states, covering the Eastern Seaboard and a triangular area of the Midwest and Northwest extending inland as far as the Rocky Mountains. In the brief interval preceding the outset of next month certain limitations will be made on deliveries of fuel oil.

Some conception of the extent to which tankcars have been diverted to relieve the shortage of petroleum products in the Eastern seaboard is afforded by the announcement that a total of 8,400 tankcars have been released for this service as a result of an ODT order restricting use of these cars in short hauls. At an average of two trips a month, this total of 8,400 tankcars, so released by September 1, would move 117,000 barrels of oil daily from the producing fields of the Middle West to the East.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Efforts to relieve the constantly tightening supply situation in the market for these high solvency aromatics with the introduction of substitutes for the nine xylol and toluol products, now under preference ratings and scheduled for complete allocation on and after October 1, have failed to accomplish much in that direction. There is a seemingly insatiable demand for the Nos. 1 and 2 of one leading refiner, Nos. 8 and 30 of another, A, B and C of still another, and Nos. 73 and 74 of a fourth interest, which are thus slated for complete allocation inasmuch as they come within the classification of high solvency aromatics under an aromaticity of 30 percent or more and having a 50 percent distillation point lower than 330 degrees. The other aromatics, including the No. 3 of the first-mentioned refining company and the No. 40 of the second designated distiller, are being taken up avidly by consumers and the tone of the entire market is becoming exceedingly strong. No uneasiness is felt by refiners over reports that OPC is considering the possibility of eliminating brand names on these and other petroleum products.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—A further reduction of stock is noted as a result of the unabated buying movement in this solvent. Prices continue well maintained.

Lacquer Diluent.—The paint industry is still absorbing large quantities and thereby lowering supplies still further. Prices continue firmly held.

Mineral Spirit.—In keen demand with stocks being steadily diminished. The market tone holds very strong.

Rubber Solvent.—Supplies are being rapidly reduced under an extensive buying movement. The market tone continues firm.

Stoddard Solvent.—There is no abatement in the buying interest and only the growing scarcity of this material has prevented a larger movement from being recorded.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—Although the war industries are taking large amounts of this naphtha out of the market, the paint industry is still able to secure sizable quantities. Prices are being strongly maintained.

Price Changes

Advanced

Gasoline, Arkansas, U.S. motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, in tanks, ex tax, ⅝c. per gal.

Gasoline, Oklahoma-Texas, U.S. motor, 72-74 octane, in tanks, ex tax, ¼c. per gal.

Gasoline, Group 3, 72-74 octane, in tanks, ¼c. per gal.

Kerosene, Arkansas, 41-43 waterwhite, in bulk, car lots, ⅝c. per gal.

Kerosene, Oklahoma - Texas, 41-43 waterwhite, in tanks, ¼c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Pipeline Movements

Announcement of the expected speedy completion of a new government-financed pipeline from Greensboro, N. C., to a point near Richmond, Va., as well as of the OPC-owned pipeline across Florida, wherewith to swell shipments of petroleum products originating in the Texas-Gulf Coast area into the rationed Atlantic coastline states, is focusing public attention anew upon the gigantic system of such oil-transportation facilities already operating in the United States with their remarkable record of moving billions of gallons of refined as well as crude petroleum from producing to consuming centers, annually.

At the outset of this year nearly 105,500 miles of pipelines, including gathering lines and trunk lines, were operating in various sectors of the country. Petroleum trunk lines reporting to the Interstate Commerce Commission last year covered 63,577 miles and transported 350,785,000,000 barrel-miles of crude and refined petroleum, mostly gasoline. By conversion, this trunk-line movement was equivalent to approximately 52,000,000,000 ton-miles of transportation. The addition of the pipelines not included in the ICC returns would bring the total petroleum trunk pipeline movement to more than 60,000,000,000 ton-miles.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—September 18

Aromatic Solvents.—Demand good, prices strong.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Buying extensive, market firm.

Lacquer Diluents.—Demand keen, no price change.

Mineral Spirit.—Buying active, quotations steady.

Rubber Solvent.—Call extensive, market holding.

Stoddard Solvent.—Call good, prices firm.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—Takings large, no price change.

San Francisco—September 18

Readjustments in production of aromatic napthas covered by the new allocation order, and changing formulas of V. M. & P. napthas so that more high-octane gasoline can now be produced, are factors of especial interest in the trade right now.

Aromatic Napthas.—Production curtailed on two items will result in more high-octane gasoline.

Lacquer Diluent.—The demand continues along very fair lines.

Rubber Solvent.—The trade's requirements are routine.

Stoddard Solvent.—Buying interest very good throughout the Coastal territory.

V. M. & P. Napthas.—These diluents will lose some of their present characteristics in view of the producers' needs to use certain fractions for more high-octane gasoline production.

Cleaners' Naptha.—The movement is purely routine in nature.

Tulsa—September 18

Solvents and diluents continue in brisk demand here. But supplies are so limited that buyers are experiencing great difficulties in obtaining their requirements for war production and essential civilian uses. Prices are extremely firmly held.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint industry interests are endeavoring to make more extensive purchases but are restrained from doing so by the increasing diminution of stocks.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—A steadily expanding buying movement is now under way in this hydrocarbon. Stocks are growing lighter daily and prices are being strongly maintained.

Heptane.—A keen demand is shown for both laboratory and industrial grades. Supplies are tight and prices firmly held.

Hexanes.—A brisk movement of this product continued to be noted. Stocks are growing smaller daily. Market tone is becoming stronger.

Octanes.—In extensive call. Supplies much reduced. Prices well maintained.

Pentanes.—Continue in active request. Stocks greatly diminished. Tone strong.

Propane.—Buying interest is steadily expanding. Supply situation is constantly tightening. Prices strongly held.

Chicago—Sept. 18

Butane.—Supplies limited, no price change.

Heptanes.—Various grades in good call, market firm.

Hexanes.—Buying good, market steady.

Octanes.—Demand steady, prices holding.

Pentanes.—Demand good, firm quotations.

Propane.—Extensive buying, market stiff.

San Francisco—September 18

Some producers report their supply of lighter fractions is being stepped up a bit, but the trade's requirements are a long way from being met.

Butane.—Use of butane continues to increase and the supply is insufficient.

Propane.—Demand continues to run high.

Tulsa—Sept. 18

Butane.—Offerings continue meager and wholly insufficient to meet war and related needs, which seem to be constantly mounting.

Propane.—A brisk demand is noted for this hydrocarbon. Stocks have been reduced to meager proportions. The market tone is becoming stronger daily.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin.—Difficulties in securing all of the various grades of crude scale, semi-refined and fully refined waxes are developing now that the supply has been reduced to ebb-tide proportions. Prices continue strongly maintained.

Petrolatums.—A moderately active demand is noted for all grades but stocks are more than ample and, although refiners and other first hands have not made any open move

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TECHNICAL
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Plant: Bayonne, N. J.

toward marking down their prices, some concessions are nonetheless being made, especially in order to secure Navy contracts.

Amorphous Waxes.—In keen request at ceiling prices quoted in the Middlewest and the Group 3 area. Stocks are none too ample.

White Mineral Oils.—Supplies are adequate for all current requirements but, with the buying interest still fairly extensive, prices are being held fairly well, except when the desire to secure new business of size, such as that afforded on Navy contracts, is inducing producers and other first hands to shade their quotations.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Sept. 18

Demand continues to outrun supply for both petrolatums and waxes. The undertone, accordingly, is steady, with the market making a good showing.

Paraffin. — Stocks limited, market strong.

Petrolatums. — Activity brisk, prices holding.

White Mineral Oils.—Call good, prices firm.

Los Angeles—September 18

Producers are doing their utmost to fill orders and, with the recently increased production, the situation is slightly improved.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—The output of crude petroleum for the week ended September 12 has shown a daily average production of 3,903,660 barrels, or 215,030 barrels more than that for the previous week. Tankcar shipments to the East Coast have averaged 824,950 barrels daily for the same week, or 1,590 barrels in excess of the preceding week's rail movements. Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of last week totaled 246,942,000 barrels, showing a net decrease of 1,422,000 barrels. Stocks of domestic oil were diminished by 1,377,000 barrels, while those of foreign oil dropped 45,000 barrels. Prices have been well maintained within the past week in all the producing fields

Gasoline.—The increasing shortage of immediately available supplies and the inadequacy of transportation facilities have combined to stiffen the markets for this product in the Gulf Coast and Mid-Continent refining areas within the past week. In consequence, there have been markups of ⅜ cents per gallon in the Arkansas field to a basis of 6 cents for U.S. motor 72-74 octane, leaded in tanks, ex tax, in car-load lots; of ¼ cent per gallon in the Oklahoma-Texas field, where the price has been advanced to 5⅞ and 6 cents for 72-74 octane in tanks, ex tax, and of an eighth cent in the Group 3 area, where the new inside quotation is 5⅞ cents for 72-74 octaine in tanks. The present minimum gasoline ration of four gallons per week for motorists in the Atlantic Seaboard States is to be extended from September 22 through November 22.

Kerosene.—The steadily increasing buying movement and its accompaniment of greatly reduced stocks have brought about a further markup of prices for 41-43 waterwhite in the Arkansas area amounting to ⅜ cent to 4⅝ cents per gallon, and in the Oklahoma-Texas zone, where the 41-43 waterwhite grade has been raised a quarter cent to 4⅜ and 4½ cents per gallon.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—September 18

Limited supplies of fuels and lubricants still are the outstanding characteristic of this market. Despite the tendency to restrict demand through rationing programs, buyers continue interested in the market.

Gasoline.—Demand good, prices firm.

Kerosene.—Active call, no change in quotations.

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Shell Oil Develops New Marine Turbine Oil

Shell Oil Company, San Francisco, has developed a radically new type of marine turbine oil which combines powerful rust preventive properties with superior oxidation stability. The shell company is at the present time the exclusive supplier to the Navy with contracts totaling several million gallons.

W. M. Jeffers Named Rubber Administrator

—Continued from page 3

its phases. In turn, he will issue directives to all governmental agencies concerned with rubber.

President Roosevelt in an executive order defined broad powers conferred on Rubber Administrator William M. Jeffers to assure an adequate rubber supply for war and essential civilian needs.

The order gives Mr. Nelson full responsibility for control over United States' rubber program including, but not limited to technical research and development, importation, purchase, sale, acquisition, storage, transportation provision of facilities, conservation, production, manufacture, processing, marketing, distribution, and use of natural and synthetic rubber, related materials and products manufactured therefrom.

Mr. Jeffers, according to executive order, is empowered to direct a variety of government agencies to execute any aspects of rubber program as he deems necessary and full compliance with these directives is expected from any agency concerned.

- - -—V-- - -

Small War Plant Div. Headed by Holland

—Continued from page 5

ration, there has been some confusion in the public mind in regard to these two agencies which were set up by the Murray-Patman act to gain for the smaller units in American industry a larger place in the war production effort.

The Murray-Patman Act called upon the chairman of the War Production Board, through his deputy, to mobilize aggressively the productive capacity of all small business concerns and to determine the means by which such concerns can be most efficiently and effectively utilized to augment war production.

In addition to outlining in considerable detail the duties of the deputy, Congress also set up a financial institution known as the Smaller War Plants Corporation and gave that corporation power to give financial assistance to small manufacturing plants in qualifying for and executing war contracts and other orders essential to the war economy. The corporation was empowered also to act as a prime contractor for war goods. The Smaller War Plants Corporation is an instrument to be used when needed by the Smaller War Plants Division of the War Production Board.

The Smaller War Plants Division will be decentralized in the same manner as other War Production Board activities, and the bulk of our personnel will be situated, not in Washington, but in the field offices throughout the country. The field organization of the War Production Board consists of twelve Regional Offices and 127 branch offices responsible to the Regional Offices. In each Regional Office there will be an Assistant Regional Director who will be the direct representative of the Smaller War Plants Division and in charge of our field engineers.

The only way smaller manufacturers ever could get into war production was by getting subcontracts, occasionally a prime contract for an individual firm and sometimes a prime contract for a group of small firms. The only thing we can do is to provide more of these contracts —and the only difference in our approach from that which has been made by our predecessors is in method.

- - -—V-- - -

Akron Pipeline to Be Financed by DPC

OPD Washington Bureau

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, has announced that Defense Plant Corporation, upon the recommendation of the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator for War, has agreed to finance the construction of an eight-inch pipeline from Tiffin, Ohio, to a point near Akron, a distance of about eighty-two miles, connecting two existing lines. The capacity will be approximately 15,000 barrels of oil daily, and the line should be completed in approximately sixty days. The line will be owned by the Defense Plant Corporation and operated for its account.

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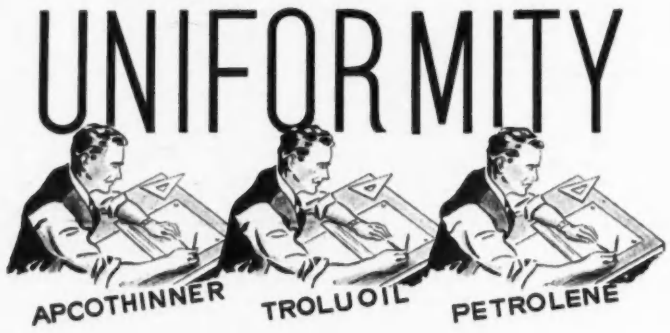
American Bitumuls Company, manufacturers of emulsified and road building asphalt, Baltimore, has contracted for the erection of a one-story storage building with about 5,000 square feet of floor space.



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Fertilizer Materials

Growing Scarcity of Many Organics Becoming More Acute As WPB Enunciates Further Restrictions on Chemical Nitrogens and Limits "Grades" to Small Authorized List

Shortages in many, if not most, lines of organic as well as inorganic fertilizer materials, which had already reached threatening proportions, have become still more acute within the past week. In the chemical nitrogens the squeeze has been intensified by issuance of a new conservation order by WPB that has revealed what appears to be an unavoidable deficit of at least 20 percent in the supply of nitrates which will be available for agriculture in the ensuing fertilizer market year, even with a continuance of extensive receipts of natural nitrate from Chile and unabated amplification of domestic production of synthetic nitrate of soda.

This latest WPB order dealing with the chemical nitrogen situation, after reiterating its ban on the use of this inorganic material on Fall grain crops and in the cultivation of lawns, trees, shrubs and flowers on golf courses, cemeteries, roadsides and non-commercial plantings, with exceptions in favor of its commercial use by nurserymen and florists within their own establishments, has forbidden the use of chemical fertilizer mixtures—generally consisting of compounds of phosphoric acid and potash, devoid of nitrogen units—by farmers in any state outside the mixtures or "grades" set forth in lists already authorized by WPB for each of thirty-three states.

As substitutes for the greatly limited usage chemical nitrates, WPB suggests to agriculturists more extensive recourse to animal manures as well as animal, fish and other tankage, castor pomace, tobacco stems, cottonseed meal, sewage sludge, peat and humus. And to this group of organic nitrogenates manufacturers of fertilizers had already added nitrogenous material and peanut, soybean and linseed meals. These meals, while in more plentiful assured supply than nitrogenous material, are held at price levels almost beyond the reach of the industry.

Nitrogenates

Castor Pomace.—With an almost complete cessation of imports of beans from Brazil and other South American countries, where their cultivation has been greatly amplified within the last score of years, the local market is fast becoming bare of supplies of this meal. Meager offerings of domestic pomace are firmly held at the ceiling price of $19 per ton for the guaranteed 5½ percent ammonia grade which frequently runs slightly higher in its ammonia content.

Cottonseed Meal.—Now that the cotton price situation has been stabilized by the Department of Agriculture through CCC financing, in the face of a bumper crop, estimated by the USDA as of September 1, at 14,028,000 bales, which is approximately 3,500,000 bales in excess of that for last year, prices of meal have also been fixed on a basis of $35 per ton at Southeast mills for the current month and 30 cents additional each month hereafter until next February, when the quotation of $36.50, then established, will prevail throughout the remainder of the year. An extremely brisk buying interest in the meal is being exhibited by the fertilizer industry.

Cyanamid.—Although some more of this air-fixation nitrogen material is being made available for the fertilizer trade, it is not being snapped up promptly by priority holders, as these interests realize that the amount of nitrogen thus obtained will be subtracted by WPB from their allocations in nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and other liquid ammoniates. This product, still subject to general limitation orders and allocations, is being absorbed chiefly by war industries.

Dried Blood.—Even with feed manufacturers constituting virtually the only buyers of this organic material, its current production at the packing houses of Chicago and New York is proving insufficient to satisfy all requirements of these interests, with the result that the markets in both these cities continue to stiffen. High-grade 16-17 percent ammonia content is being well maintained in Chicago at the $5.85 per unit-ton level for bulk goods recently attained under heavy absorption by the feed makers, although the fertilizer industry is completely out of the market. The 16-16½ percent ammonia material in New York is being bought, whenever available, at $5.50 per unit-ton in bags. No additional arrival from South America, like the belated lot, already been contracted for, which reached here a fortnight ago, has been recorded within the past week.

Fish Meal.—Despite recent reports telling of the meagerness of the new menhaden catch, it is now acknowledged that there has been such material improvement in the fishing in Chesapeake Bay and also in Delaware and New Jersey waters as to assure an adequate supply of scrap. There should also be a sizable supply of fish meal, if the fish grinders succeed in obtaining the differential of $5 per ton and storage charge allowance of $4 per ton which they are now asking OPA to grant them. Though hauls of menhaden are still characterized as poor off the North Carolina capes and as disappointingly small in Florida waters, there is reason to believe that there will be no marked shortage. On the contrary, WPB, in announcing that there will be no need for restrictive orders on fish oil, has declared that the catch of fish used in the production of this oil is currently about equal to that of last year, notwithstanding the recent commandeering of numerous fishing vessels by the Navy. Prices of scrap continue well maintained at ceiling levels, with those nominally quoted on meal only $3 per ton above the base figures.

Linseed Meal.—While generally regarded as beyond the financial reach of fertilizer interests seeking nitrogenous materials among the vegetable organics, this material is being bought in a limited way by some exponents of the trade. Crushers in the New York area continue holding their output on a basis of $37.50 per ton for 32 percent for September-December deliveries here. In Buffalo, the price of 34 percent grade has been advanced 50c. further to the same basis as that prevailing in the local territory. Market tone growing stronger daily.

Nitrate of Soda.—Further restrictions and bans imposed by WPB within the past week upon use of all chemical nitrogens in agriculture had generally been expected. In fact, some of them have constituted mere repetitions of previously issued restrictive and prohibitive orders. The only new feature of this latest WPB order on chemical fertilizing agents is its mandate that manufacturers of complete fertilizers and farmers in the various states must confine their dealings in the compounds or mixtures, called "grades" to those set forth in Schedule A, or list of such "grades" authorized by WPB for each of these states. This list of WPB-approved "grades" shows a marked contraction from those hitherto used in the various states and many noteworthy eliminations of nitrogen units in their makeup which consists, in many instances, only of phosphoric acid and potash units. Typical of these new "grades" mandatory in most of the states are those containing 12 or 14 units, each, of phosphorus and potash, with no nitrogen units. Arrivals of nitrates from Chile continue at a good rate, but even with importations from that country continuing at their present rate, and with an unabated amplification of domestic production of synthetic nitrate of soda, WPB figures that not more than 80 percent of expected agricultural demands will be available this year. Despite allocation requirements, a moderate movement continues to be noted into war industries, and especially into the plants of manufacturers of explosives with only a small quantity going into fertilizer channels. A recent arrival of nitrates from Chile aggregated 94,000 long tons.

Nitrogenous Material.—The supply situation continues to tighten in consequence of the destruction of one of the largest manufacturing plants and the continued retirement of two of the leading producers from the market. Prices are still nominal, but a strong tone pervades the market.

Peanut Meal .— Recent naming of prices for crushers by the Department of Agriculture under the contract setup with CCC, has stabilized the market. Prices announced by OPA are $34.50 per ton, bagged at Alabama-Georgia mills, for 48-50 percent protein and $35 per ton for 51 percent protein and higher, for September delivery, with 30 cents to be added each succeeding month up to next February, when the price will be stabilized at the level then reached and remain at that level until July.

Soybean Meal.—Increasing buying interest has resulted in a further strengthening of the market, with the price for 41-44 percent protein meal, in sacks at New York rate points marked up $2 to $49 per ton. At Baltimore rate points, the price is firmly held at $48.40, and at Philadelphia rate points, at $48.60 per ton. As previously mentioned, the CCC contract price specifies a minimum selling figure of $30 per ton on new crop meal, with an increase of 25 cents per ton each month from November to next June.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Manufacturers of this product, who are now being urged to distribute their output equitably as between users of mixed goods and of nitrogen materials, are maintaining prices at the plant and port basis levels recently authorized by OPA. Consumers with priorities are taking up their allotments as rapidly as WPB permits. Estimates on the operations of by-product coke-ovens for the week ended September 12 indicate a production of 38,523,560 pounds from this source.

Tankage.—In brisk demand at ceiling prices with all available offerings being snapped up by feed manufacturers.

Potashes

Leading domestic producers report having sold virtually their entire output of muriate and manure salts through March of next year. Hence there is little of these materials available for belated buyers in the fer-

—*Continued on page* 73

Price Changes

Advanced

Linseed meal, 32 percent, in sacks, f.o.b. Buffalo, 50c. per ton.

Soybean meal, 41-44 percent protein, in sacks, New York area points, $2 per ton.

Reduced

Peanut meal, 48-50 percent protein, bagged, at Alabama-Georgia mills, $2 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.7	70.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Growing Nitrogen.

As a result of the latest WPB order for conserving chemical nitrogen, many American farmers are finding themselves hard put to devise ways and means of obtaining adequate fertilizer materials. They have been the recipients of AAA grants of superphosphate and lime, also of some mixtures containing phosphoric acid and potash and no nitrogen. But they are short—at least 20 percent so—on nitrates, now that they are denied use of chemical nitrogen on all but vegetable and fruit crops.

In their endeavors to secure sufficient nitrogen products for efficient fertilization of their lands, they are now returning, in many instances, to first principles for generating nitrogen by growing it in the soil. Besides resorting to vegetable meal fertilizer and organic waste by-products as well as farm manures, containing moderate quantities of nitrogen, these farmers are having recourse to the time-honored and well-nigh traditional practice of extensive planting, raising and plowing under of leguminous plants, which, when broken up, thoroughly disintegrated and decomposed in the soil, produce and release considerable amounts of nitrogen.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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A FREIGHT TRAIN OF GOOD REBUILT EQUIPMENT

Last week's issue of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter of which no doubt you have a file copy—listed enough equipment from our stock to fill a sizable string of cars . . . here we offer the units for which we did not have space in that issue . . . in other words, as it were . . . A SECOND SECTION. Check these items against your needs carefully. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

1—10′ diameter Copper Calandria type Vacuum Pan; print available.

2—Blake & Knowles 22″x18″ Vac. Pumps with 30 HP motors; 792 CFM.

1—Devine 10″x10″ Vacuum Pump; pulley drive; 113 CFM.

1—American Marsh 14″x12″ Vacuum Pump; pulley drive; 90 CFM.

2—Worthington Duplex Vac. Pumps, 12″x12″x12″; 200 CFM per cyl.

1—Devine Vacuum Pump; 3½″x4″x6″; 13 CFM.

8—Copper Tubular Condensors; 180 sq. ft. cooling surface.

2—Devine Surface Condensors; 17 sq. ft. and 30 sq. ft.

1—Monel Heat Exchanger; 37 sq. ft.

15—24″ Dial Vacuum and Steam Pressure Gauges.

1—Struthers Wells Triple Effect Evaporator; 582 sq. ft., each effect.

1—Viersen 36″ suspended type Centrifugal; rubber lined.

1—Sharples Centrifugal, clarifier type BLPIC.

1—Sharples Portable Super Centrifuge; type MP.

2—Brunswick Kroeschell Refrigerator Compressors; 35 ton.

1—Buffalo 75 gal. Cast Steel, glass lined high pressure Autoclave.

2—500 gal. welded steel jacketed Kettles.

5—200 gal. glass lined, agitated Tanks.

1—2000 gal. glass lined jacketed agitated Tank.

2—2000 gal. stainless steel insulated Tanks.

6—Buhrstone lined 6′x6′ Pebble Mills.

2—Abbe Smidth lined Tube Mills, 4′6″x18′9½″ long.

1—Raymond 2 roll high side Mill.

1—Raymond 4 roll low side Mill.

2—Raymond Mills No. 00 and No. 0000 with accessories.

1—No. 1 Rotary Cutter; with 5—24″ knives.

1—Schutz-O'Neill 4 roll Mill, 9″x18″.

5—Schutz-O'Neill Limited Pulverizers, 16″, 20″, 22″.

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WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 933, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED.—Steel autoclave with agitator. Capacity 300 to 1,000 gal. Working pressure not less than 500 pounds. BOX 957, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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Steam Jacketed Kettle, 9′ dia. x 5′ deep, with heavy duty agitator, new.

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Steel pipe 16-inch outside diameter 5/16 inch wall in 30 ft. lengths, but will accept shorter lengths. 150 ft. total.

Submit data on what you have (price and condition).

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PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
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—Continued on page 73

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1—W. & P. Mixer, size 18, 500 gal. type VIM, class CC; 7-size 15, 100 gal. jacketed, type VI, class BB; other sizes.
4—4′ x 6′ Iron Oliver Filters.
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2—Cresson Morris 48″ Copper basket Centrifugals, ball bearing, direct m.d.
2—Shriver 42″ x 42″ cast iron Filter Presses, 40-chambers, plate and frame.
4—Worthington Duplex piston, bronze fitted Pumps; 2-6″ x 12″ Magma, belt driven, 1-7″ x 12″ and 1-6″ x 12″, motor driven by 7½ HP, AC motors.
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17—Motors, 3 to 100 HP, 3/60/220-440 volt.

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5,000' of 12" Lamson Roller Conveyor, ball bearing.

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2—Mikro Pulverizers, 12", 24".

2—Steel Mixing Tanks, 7,000 gal. each.

2—Steel Storage Tanks, 20'x20'.

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8—Lead Centrifugal Pumps, 2".

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23—Storage Tanks, from 5,000 to 50,000 gals.

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22—Batch Mixers, 50 to 2,000 gal.

26—Copper Jacketed Kettles, 10 to 300 gals., agitated and non-agitated.

4—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 5, 7, 10.

19—Shriver and Sperry Cast Iron, Wood, Aluminum and Bronze Filter Presses, 12" to 42".

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12—Glass Lined Tanks, to 1,000 gals.

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Business Wants and Offers

—*Continued from page 72*

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Quinone-bis-betanapthylimine.
Vinylcarbasol.
Vinylmethyl ether.

—V—

Production Committee Formed by WPB

—*Continued from page 5*

inson, Director of Material and Procurement, U. S. Navy; Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman, U. S. Maritime Commission.

Mr. Wilson, who will serve on a dollar-a-year basis, has been president of General Electric since 1940. Born in New York city in 1886, he has been in the electrical industry since 1899, when he went to work with the Sprague Electric Company in New York. In 1918, when the Sprague Electric Company was absorbed by General Electric, he became assistant general superintendent of the General Electric works at Maspeth, L. I., and New Kensington, Pa. In 1928 he became assistant to the vice-president, advancing to vice-president in 1930 and to executive vice-president in 1939.

Division of Rates

John C. Howard, of New York, has been made assistant director of the division of Rates of the Office of Defense Transportation, Harry Wilson, of Hackensack, N. J., has been appointed assistant to the Director.

Oil Refining Director

Wright W. Gary has resigned as director of refining for the office of Petroleum Coordinator for War. Mr. Gary leaves his government post to become president of a West coast corporation which manufactures catalysts for 100-octane aviation gasoline plants. His successor has not yet been selected.

Fertilizer Materials

Potashes

—*Continued from page 71*

tilizer trade. Unabated efforts are being made by the Potash Producers' Industry Advisory Committee to uncover as much additional muriate as possible, so as to make it available for agricultural, rather than chemical, use in this country and also to meet an impending requisition of 15,000 to 25,000 tons for the United Kingdom. Reports that some shipments are contemplated from Russia are deemed premature.

Phosphates

Bone Material.—A moderate movement is reported. Supply is growing smaller and prices are being strongly maintained.

Cottonseed Hull Ash.—A keen demand continues to be noted for this material recovered in west Texas and Oklahoma in the operation of burning the cotton burs and short-stalk trash after the cotton has been dragged off the plants with a sled notched in front and the lint cleaned in special gins. Its value as a fertilizer lies chiefly in its potash, phosphorous and magnesia contents, which are used with good results on northern tobacco crops.

Phosphate Rock.—This commodity, both in the form of Florida land pebble and Tennessee rock, continues in active demand. All Florida rock, now being produced is contracted for by war industries, and hence unavailable to other consumers. Prices are being strongly held at unchanged levels.

Superphosphate.—To assure farmers of full strength material, WPB has demanded, in its latest chemical fertilizer conservation order, that manufacturers must deliver to consumers requiring it, superphosphate having a maximum of 18 percent available phosphoric acid. Producers are maintaining production at a high level, with their output for the last few months showing an increase instead of the customary seasonal decline of the summer period. Their July production is now shown to have been larger than that for any other July for which data are available. Shipments continue to run above those for the corresponding period of last year but the increase in shipments has not been as great as that in production. So stocks have been increasing.

Sulphur and Pyrites

With production of crude sulphur continuing at a high rate, and with consumers urged by WPB to build up reserve supplies, to avert any slowdown of their operations through possible transportation tieups, the buying movement in this material is keeping up well. Prices are firmly maintained. Spanish pyrites continues unavailable.

Lime

For the purpose of insuring an adequate supply of agricultural liming materials—widely used to increase the productivity of certain types of soil, especially in the East—OPA has eased the discomfiture of producers of agricultural lime who have been laboring under the disadvantage of unduly low March ceilings in their sales to AAA by arranging for an upward revision of their maximum price regulation levels or a lifting of the burden of paying freight charges from their works to specified points of delivery.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—September 18

Peanut Meal.—OPA has announced these prices:—$34.50 per ton, bagged, mill points, 48-50 percent protein content, and $35 per ton for meal of 51 percent protein and higher. Meal of 45 percent protein is to sell at 75 cents per each percentage of protein under 48. The prices are for September and to this will be added 30 cents per month until February next, when the price will remain unchanged until July.

Superphosphate.—61c. per unit, interior producing points.

Nitrate of Soda.—$30 per ton, bulk, ports. Allocated.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—$29 per ton, ports; $28, ovens. Allocated.

Cottonseed Meal.—$35 per ton, southeastern mill points.

Though supplies of cottonseed and peanut meals promise to reach sizable proportions in the South, fertilizer manufacturers contend that they cannot profitably use them at the prices fixed by the federal government agencies, unless the price ceilings on mixtures or "grades" are raised to higher levels than those prevailing last year.

Baltimore—September 18

Fish Scrap.—Menhaden fishing in Chesapeake Bay and off the coast in the past week has not been as good as in the preceeding week, chiefly because of adverse wind. The production of this ammoniate has therefore been held down somewhat. Deliveries are slow. The catch of menhaden, so far this season is estimated at about one-third of what it was by this time last year, and the outlook for the rest of the season is not such as to encourage great optimism. It is expected that most plants will about be able to fill the orders in hand, with little additional business entered into. Transactions are at the ceilings, which vary according to the protein content shown by analysis. In Florida some of the fishing companies continue operations, and some limited additions to the supplies of scrap are being made.

Chicago—September 18

Dried Blood.—Principal grade, unground, $5.80 to $5.85 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—Unground feeding tankage, $5.37 per unit; hoof meal, $4 to $4.50; liquid stick, $2 to $2.25.

Bone Materials. — Ground, steamed bone, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $36; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42 per ton; dry rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.20 to $1.21 per unit of protein; 50 percent meat and bone scraps, $68 per ton.

San Francisco—September 18

Ammonia Phosphate.—When available, quoted at $48 per ton for 16/20 grade, delivered inland points.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Subject to WPB allocation at $38 per ton; freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton.

Blood Meal.—Light supplies and high demand. Named at $4.40 to $5 per unit, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Bone Meal.—Steamed bone meal quoted at $47.50 per ton, f.o.b. San Francisco. Low grade fertilizer materials upwards of $36 per ton, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Fish Meal.—Producers' offerings have dwindled owing to recent heavy purchases. Demand is good. Named at $1.16 per unit, f.o.b. San Francisco and Monterey.

Nitrate of Soda.—Priced as follows:—$33 per ton in 100-pound bags; $32.40 in 167-pound bags. Bulk lots at $30, all f.o.b. warehouse, Oakland.

Field Contact Chief

Appointment of J. J. Burnett as chief of the Field Contact Branch, Bureau of Priorities, has been announced by John A. Krug, Deputy Director General for Priorities Control. Mr. Bennett succeeds Clifford A. McAleenan, who has resigned from the War Production Board to accept a commission in the Navy. The new field contact chief joined WPB in January of this year. Recently he has been a principal priority specialist, supervising priorities administration in a group of WPB industry branches, most of them in the heavy machinery field. Before joining the WPB staff last Winter Mr. Bennett was in the investment banking business in New York.

E. B. Stern Gets Leave

For reasons of health, Edgar B. Stern has requested that he be relieved from his duties as chairman of the Transportation Committee and that he be given an indefinite leave of absence. Mr. Stern's request has been granted. A. F. Shafter, who has been acting chairman of the Transportation Committee, has been appointed chairman.

Food, Drug, Cosmetic Dyes Output:—1941

United States production and sales for certain coaltar food, drug and cosmetic dyes for 1941, compared with 1940, as compiled by the Tariff Commission, follows:—

	Pounds				
	Production		Sales		Value
	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Blue No. 1	8,276	.....	9,872	6,970	$100,999
Orange No. 1	95,239	97,091	108,087	87,542	237,666
Red No. 2	183,779	145,474	180,921	135,257	435,522
Red No. 3	10,391	10,740	11,719	10,881	171,074
Yellow No. 5	126,176	114,923	145,897	109,718	360,639
Yellow No. 6	93,526	61,545	90,100	60,375	213,856
All other	132,583	.....	149,267	.....	512,113
Total food, drug, and cosmetic dyes*	649,961	559,057	695,863	518,252	$2,031,869

* Totals for drug and cosmetic dyes and drug and cosmetic dyes, external cannot be shown without revealing confidential information.

Shipping Information

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

New York Imports

ASBESTOS, CRUDE—1,670 bgs, 250,500 lbs, Union of South Africa
446 bgs, 66,900 lbs, Asbestos, Ltd
3,100 bgs, 465,000 lbs, Johns Manville Co
AMOSITE—1,232 bgs, 75 tons, 16 cwts, 18 lbs, Asbestos, Ltd
FIBER—256 bgs, 38,400 lbs, J P Morgan & Co
BABASSU KERNELS—6,666 bgs, 400 tons, General Food Corp
BAUXITE—9,500 tons, Alcoa S S Co
8,500 tons, Aluminum Co of Canada
BLOOD, DR—4,000 bgs
BONES—1,245 bgs, Hafleigh & Co
3,331 bgs
27,336 bgs, Armour & Co
CAROA—184 bgs, Irving Herman
131 bgs, International Purchasing Co
CARDAMOM—20 cs, 2,940 lbs, J W Lyon
80 cs, 8,960 lbs, S B Penick & Co
40 cs, 4,480 lbs, Gale T German
10 cs, 1,120 lbs, McLaughlin, Gormley & King
40 cs, 4,480 lbs, Givaudan-Delawanna
30 cs, 3,360 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co
25 cs, 2,800 lbs, W E Martin
CASTOR BEANS—1,696 bgs, 254,400 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
3,394 bgs, 509,100 lbs, National City Bank
3,411 bgs, 511,650 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
3,000 bgs, 450,000 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
CELERY SEED—1140 bgs, 148,200 lbs, East India Trading Co
450 bgs, 37,120 lbs, C T Wilson & Co
298 bgs, 39,338 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
87 bgs, 11,310 lbs, Superintendence Co
CHROME ORE—5,000 tons, 3 qtrs, 1 lb, E J Lavino & Co
44 tons, 12 cwts, 3 qtrs, 12 lbs, Watson, Geach & Co
COCOA BEANS—750 bgs, 150,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
4,500 bgs, 900,000 lbs
COLOCYNTH—66 bgs, 2,112 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
COPRA—7,840 bgs, 784,000 lbs
CORUNDUM—1,275 bgs, 171,905 lbs, E J Lavino & Co
FENNEL SEED—100 bgs, 12,000 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
FLAXSEED—1,058,672 kilos, 42,347 bus, Leval & Co
1,218 bgs, 2,679 bus, Leval & Co
FLEASEED HUSK—200 bgs, 23,400 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
134 bgs, 11,792 lbs, S B Penick & Co
124 bgs, 11,284 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
GASOLINE—1 cs, D F Sallows
GUM—80 bgs, First National Bank
KARAYA—190 bgs, 33,060 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
333 bgs, 57,270 lbs, Jacques, Wolf & Co
133 bgs, 22,960 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
133 bgs, 22,960 lbs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc
HAIR—5 cs, Sterling National Bank
4 bls, All Transport & Storage, Ltd
CATTLE—200 bls
48 bls, 122,738 lbs, Charles Hollinshed Co
CATTLE EAR—31 cs, 3,036 lbs, Charles Hollinshed Co
HORSE—51 bls, 42,196 lbs, Liberty Title & Trust Co
35 bls, 20,812 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co
3 cs, 1,287 lbs, Bank of New York Trust Co
45 cs, 11,583 lbs, Goldman, Sachs & Co
3 cs, 1,287 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
40 cs, 10,299 lbs, Royal Bank of Canada
40 cs, 10,299 lbs, Chase National Bank
50 cs, 12,870 lbs, National City Bank
221 cs, 51,227 lbs, F H Cone & Co
42 cs, 1 bl
HORSE TAIL—12 cs, 1,716 lbs, H Rosenhirsh & Co
2 cs, All Transport & Storage, Ltd
ILMENITE SAND—6,000 bgs, 672,000 lbs, Union Carbide & Carbon Co
MANGANESE ORE—2,000 tons, M Golodetz & Co
MANGROVE BARK—1,945 bgs, Barkey Importing Co
MANIOC FLOUR—5,000 bgs, Corn Product Refining Co
1 cs, Brazilian Warrent Co
1,105 bgs
MEAT FLOUR—1,000 bgs
MICA—83 cs, 9,974 lbs, J Koppel & Co
129 cs, 15,510 lbs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co
BLOCK—67 cs, Otto Gerdau Co
22 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co
8 cs, American Mica Works
150 cs, Schwab Bros
SPLITTINGS—7 cs, Otto Gerdau Co
75 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co
MONAZITE SAND—1,000 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Foote Mineral Co
4,000 bgs, 448,000 lbs, Philipps Bros
7,500 bgs, 840,000 lbs, Lindsay Light & Chemical Co
2,000 bgs, 224,000 lbs, National Carbon Co
MYROBALANS—3,200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co
OIL—125 dms, Bank of London South America
CASHEW SHELL—50 dms, 20,500 lbs, Harvel Research Corp
1,370 dms, 687,010 lbs, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co
COD—150 cks, 23 bbls
CODLIVER—200 bbls
FUEL—65,126 bbls, 2,735,292 gls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp
10,203 tons
LEMONGRASS—3 dms, Maywood Chemical Works
10 dms, 11,484 lbs, Nordia Essential Oil & Chemical Co
3 dms, 2,863 lbs, P R Dreyer
67 dms, Volkart Bros
ORANGE—6 dms
RAPESEED—521,703 kilos, Bunge North American Grain Co
SANDALWOOD—10 cs, Murphy & Beese Co
SUNFLOWERSEED—521,703 kilos, Bunge North American Grain Co
OX GALLS—25 cks, 14,940 lbs, Biological Raw Product Co

PEEL, DR—960 cs, S Hanson & Son
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—53,434 bbls, 2,244,228 gls
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—300 bls, 60,000 lbs, S B Penick & Co
300 bls, 100,000 lbs, Gulf Oil Corp
250 bls, 50,000 lbs, John Powell & Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—13,164 bgs, 1,579,680 lbs, International Product Corp
8,915 bgs, 1,069,800 lbs, American Tanners, Ltd
66,582 bgs, 7,989,840 lbs, The Tannin Corp
4,621 bgs, 554,520 lbs
1,995 bgs, 239,400 lbs, Garovaglio & Zorraquin
SCHEELITE—266 bgs, 29,290 lbs, Watson, Geach & Co
SENNA LEAVES—75 bgs, Volkart Bros
PODS—100 bls, 41,357 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
SHELLAC—1,219 bgs, 199,916 lbs, MacLac Co
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, 16,400 lbs, Defense Supply Corp
SILLMANITE—4,000 bgs, 448,000 lbs, Foote Mineral Co
SOAP—1 cs, Kaufman Dept Stores
SODA NITRATE—9,400 long tons, Chilean Nitrates Sales Corp
TALLOW—806 cks, Corporacion Argentina de Productores De Canes
165 cks
2,917 cks, Armour & Co
903 cks, M Loeb Rhoades & Co
3,247 cks, Eugenio Lang
363 cks, Wilson & Co
TARTAR—365 bgs
TURMERIC FINGERS—48 bgs, Volkart Bros
WATTLE BARK—799 bgs, 75,922 lbs, Barkey Importing Co
WAX, BEES—141 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
88 bgs, D Steengrafe
564 bgs
CARNAUBA—33 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
55 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co
334 bgs
QURICURY—120 bgs, A Hurst & Co
WOLFRAM ORE—172 bgs, 18,920 lbs, Watson, Geach & Co
ZIRCON—500 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Ore Fraction, Inc

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Baltimore Imports

CHROME ORE—861 tons
MANGANESE ORE—11,300 tons

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Philadelphia Imports

CHROME ORE—14,700 tons, E J Lavino & Co
WATTLE BARK—1,094 bls

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YOU, too, should have your imports listed here for the information of OPD readers—it costs you nothing.

Mail lists of arrivals promptly and regularly, or telephone them—REctor 2-9820.

Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce or foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Drugs:—The following drugs have been exempted from import duty in India:—Ipecacuanha root, ergot of rye and cascara sagrada. The former standard rate of duty on these products was 30 percent ad valorem, with preferential rates of 20 percent ad valorem on imports from the United Kingdom and British Colonies and 10 percent on imports from Burma.

Guatemala Visas:—Shippers on the American continent are now permitted the ten additional days previously extended to European shippers in which to secure consular visas on documents covering shipments to Guatemala.

Soap:—The importation of soaps of all kinds into the Faroe Islands has been made subject to permit.

Used Sacks:—Colombia permits the importation of merchandise in used sacks provided a certificate of disinfection issued by a sanitary authority in the country of origin and legalized by the Colombian Consul is presented at the customhouse.

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Phosphate Deposits Leasing Withdrawn

OPD Washington Bureau

All deposits of vanadium and all public lands containing such deposits owned by the United States in Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Bonneville and Caribou counties, Idaho, Rich county, Utah, and Lincoln, Sublette and Teton counties, Wyo., have been withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws of the United States, including the mining laws, and from leasing under the provisions of the mineral leasing laws relating to phosphate deposits, and have been reserved under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior for use in connection with the prosecution of the war. The total area withdrawn, including both public and non-public lands, aggregates approximately 332,300 acres.

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Buy War Bonds

Steel Drums Barred For Shipping Chemicals

—Continued from page 7

(3) "Sale" shall mean any transfer of title of a drum or drums, with or without consideration, and shall include the transfer of possession of any such drum or drums, pursuant to a lease or rental arrangement.

(4) "Purchase" shall mean the receipt of any transfer described in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph (a).

(b) Restrictions on Use

(1) No person shall use any drum, new or used, for packing any product which he had not packed in drums prior to the date of issuance of this order.

(2) On and after 60 days after the date of issuance of this order, no person shall pack any of the following products in a drum or drums, new or used:—

Acid succinic, alcohol, specially denatured (except the following formulas:—No. 13A, No. 19, No. 20, No. 32, and No. 42), aluminum sulphate, ammonium bicarbonate, ammonium chloride, amyl acetate, amyl alcohol (from whatever source derived), amyl phthalate, arsenic acid, solid, arsenic trioxide, arsenical mixtures, asphalt (having maximum penetration of 95 at 75 deg. F. (ASTM), and asphalt roof coatings or roof cements.

Balsam copaiba, bath salts, borax, bordeaux mixture, boric acid, bottle washing compounds, butanol, butyl acetate, butyl oxalate, butyl phthalate.

Calcimine, calcium arsenate, calcium carbonate, calcium chloride, calcium hydroxide, calcium oxide, casein paints (dry), caulking compounds, cements (dry, Portland, shoe nonflammable, waterproofing, tar base), cement paint (dry), charcoal, chloride of lime, citric acid, cleaning compounds (dry), colors inorganic (dry), colors, organic (dry), compounds, solid and semi-solid (with a melting point of 65 deg. F. or above, used in cooking, including mixtures of lard and hydrogenated oils, but not limited to these mixture), copper oxide, copper sulphate (basic), copper sulphate (monohydrated).

Diammonium phosphate, dicalcium phosphate, disodium phosphate, dyestuffs (dry).

Ethyl acetate, ethyl carbonate (all grades), ethyl oxalate, ethyl phthalate.

Fatty acids. Gelatin, glue, greases, animal and vegetable, greases, petroleum, solid and semi-solid (greases with ASTM penetration of 300 and less).

Hexamethylenetetramine, hydrogenated oils (with melting point of 65 deg. F. or above, including but not limited to shortening). Indigo paste.

Lanolin and wool grease, lard, laundry alkalies, lead arsenate, lime, lime sulphur (dry), linseed oil meal, lithopone.

Magnesium oxide, metal-degreasing alkalies, modified sodas, monoammonium phosphate, monocalcium phosphate, monosodium phosphate, moulding powder (except those for dielectric or insulating purpose).

Oil, crude, oils, steam cylinder (both compounded and uncompounded).

Paints, dry powder (including but not limited to those bound with glue, soya protein, casein and cement), paints, paste, water type (the vehicle of this type of product shall contain at least 5 percent water), paradichlorobenzene, paraffin wax, paste cutting compounds, paste drawing compounds, paste grinding compounds, paste rustproofing compounds, paste, wallpaper, patching plaster, pectin, petrolatum, pine tar (solid), pitch (roofing), potassium bicarbonate, potassium carbonate, potassium chlorate, putty.

Resins, solid (rough-crushed and broken synthetic).

Scouring cakes and powder, shellac, silicate of soda (dry, ortho silicate, meta silicate, sesqui, or mixtures thereof), soap and detergents (dry), soda ash, sodium acid pyrophosphate, sodium arsenate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium chlorate, sodium chloride, sodium hexametaphosphate, sodium hydrosulphate, sodium metaborate, sodium nitrate, sodium sesquicarbonate, sodium tetrapyrophosphate, starches and adhesive (dry), sweeping compounds, syrup, mixed and unmixed (except chemical syrups and corn syrup).

Tallow, tar, tricalcium phosphate, trisodium phosphate.

Wax, wood fillers.

Zeolite, zinc hydrosulphite.

(c) Ban on Sale, Delivery, Use

(1) No person shall manufacture or complete the manufacture of any drum which shall not have the letter X plainly and legibly embossed on the bottom plate thereof. Provision of this paragraph becomes effective October 1.

(2) No person shall sell any drum, new or used, or deliver such drum pursuant to a sale thereof (regardless of when the manufacture thereof was completed) unless said drum shall be plainly and legibly marked on the bottom plate with a letter X.

(3) No person shall remove, cover or conceal the markings referred to in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph (c) unless same is necessary in the course of renovating, cleaning, painting or processing drums so marked, in which event the marking shall, within 48 hours, be replaced in as nearly as possible the original manner by the person effecting such renovation, cleaning, painting or processing.

Items Affected Sept. 14

(4) No person shall pack any of the following products in a drum or drums, new or used, which was manufactured, purchased, or delivered on or after September 14th.

Asphalt (liquid), boiler feed water treatment material (liquid), corn syrup, disinfectants (liquid), dry lead oxide, flammable shoe cements, floor sealers, floor wax, formaldehyde, fuse powder (black sporting powder, "A" blasting powder, and all other potassium nitrate black powder).

Inorganic salts (aqueous solutions), insecticides, liquid (including fly spray).

Lead oxides in paste, leather finishes (blackings, dressing, adhesives), lime sulphur solution, live stock dip and spray.

Oils, animal, fish, marine animal, vegetable (except for fish livers and vitamin oils derived from fish or fish livers).

Paints, oil and oleoresinous type (including but not limited to white lead in oil colors in oil, and oil stain), Paris green, pine tar liquid, printing inks (except aniline or spirit inks and rotogravure inks), pyrethrum concentrate.

Rotenone, rust preventative (with a flash point of less than 100 deg. F.).

Silicate of soda (liquid), shock absorber fluid, soaps and detergents (liquid), soaps (metallic), sodium lactate, starches and adhesives (liquid), turpentine, varnish and varnish stains (except liquid water-soluble phenolic resin), vat dyes (paste), and wood preservatives.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (c) (4), any person who owns a drum on the date of issuance of this order, whether such drum is then in his possession or is thereafter returned to him by another person, may use such drum for packing any of the materials listed in said subparagraph, so long as he retains ownership of the drums; but the provisions of said subparagraph shall become applicable as soon as he sells such drum.

(6) Nothing in this paragraph (c) shall prevent the purchase of ends or other parts or accessories for drums; nor shall the affixing of such ends or other parts to such drums prohibit their use in accordance with subparagraph (5) of this paragraph (c).

(d) General Exceptions

(1) Nothing in this order shall apply to the use of drums for storage purposes by any person having less than 5 drums in use for all purposes.

(2) The restrictions on use specified in paragraph (b) (1) and (2) and (c) (4) of this order shall not apply to drums which are used for the sale and delivery of commodities to the Army or Navy of the United States, the Maritime Commission, the Panama Canal, the War Shipping Administration, or such other governmental agencies as the Director General for Operations may designate.

(e) Order M-45

The provisions of this order shall govern to the extent that they may be inconsistent with any provisions of General Preference Order M-45 as amended.

(f) Miscellaneous Provisions

(1) Applicability of priorities regulations. This order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to all applicable provisions of the Priorities Regulations of the War Production Board, as amended from time to time.

(2) Records. All persons affected by this order shall keep and preserve for not less than two years after the effective date of this order accurate and complete records concerning inventories, production and sales.

(3) Audit and inspections. All records required to be kept by this order shall, upon request, be submitted to audit and inspection by duly authorized representatives of the War Production Board.

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Cain Joins Penna. Salt

R. L. Cain, who for the past year served as a priority specialist for Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, has joined the general sales department of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, in the heavy chemicals division. He was previously in charge of sales and service for Westvaco in New York city and at he same time served as divisional sales manager of the Curtin-Howe Corporation, Westvaco affiliate.

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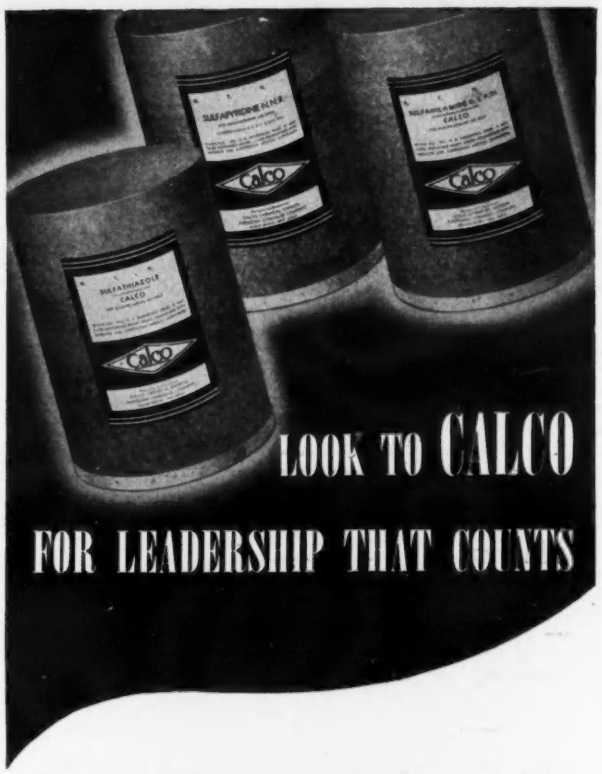

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